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ATLANTIC EDITION ••

FIVE CENTS A COPY

YANKEE LAD FIRST TO SEE ANTARCTICA

Capt. Nat B. Palmer, Sealer of New England, Found Area Named for Him

VENTURED FAR SOUTH DURING 1820 VOYAGE

Reported Discovery to Russians Who Had Searched Three Years for Land

By GAGE PRESCOTT

Who was the real discoverer of the Antarctic Continent?

This question is indeed timely on the eve of the triumphant return of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd and the intrepid members of his antarctic expedition from the icy wastes of Little America, armed with important and remarkable data for the aid of natural science gathered from the "bottom of the world."

And there's a saga of the sea written into the story of the answer; and there's romance woven 'round it in Old Stonington, on the Connecticut coast where eight small vessels were fitted out and cleared for south of Cape Horn on a sealing expedition to the Shetland Islands in July, 1820.

It is told how they ran afoul bad weather in the sealing grounds among the South Shetlands; how one of their number, the sloop Hero, young Nat B. Palmer in command, strayed for days in black fog and blinding snow on an exploration voyage hunting for more seal islands and how when he finally hove to in the lee of what he thought to be an island, the fog lifted, he and his company found themselves blinking at a vast, glittering shore of sheer ice and snow with sea-leopards floundering into the icy water.

Like Viking Tale

There's the tang of Viking sea-lore to this tale. Picture a skipper in his teens; a curly-headed youngster commanding a tiny 50-foot sloop, casually iscovering and exploring the northern coast of the Antarctic Continent.

And that "curly-headed youngster" was Capt. Nathaniel Brown Palmer, born Aug. 8, 1799, in the old homestead, known as the Peleg Brown House on Water Street, Stonington, Conn.

Stonington, then, was a busy little seaport town of 5000, with an admirable harbor that sheltered many a Yankee coaster to Providence, Boston

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Morrow to Launch Senate Campaign From New Jersey

WASHINGTON (AP)—Dwight W. Morrow, Ambassador to Mexico, announced May 3 he would open his campaign for the Republican senatorial nomination from New Jersey without returning to Mexico City, or entering the United States Senate at this time.

Delay in the negotiations at the London parley made a change in his original plan necessary, the Ambassador said.

Mr. Morrow has notified Morgan F. Larson, Governor of New Jersey, that he would not accept his offer made last winter of the seat in the Senate. The Ambassador prevailed upon Senator Baird to retain the seat.

The unexpected prolongation of the London naval conference and the shortness of the time remaining before the adjournment of the Senate led Mr. Morrow to make this decision.

The Ambassador added that he felt he should be available in this country to give such testimony and information concerning the naval treaty as may be required of him in hearings to be held by the Senate.

When the primary campaign is over, Ambassador Morrow will return to Mexico to take up a number of important matters pending.

The Ambassador said he expected to open his senatorial campaign from Englewood within the next 10 days.

CANADA APPOINTS MASSEY TO LONDON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—Vincent Massey, Canadian Minister to Washington will go to London as High Commissioner, it was stated by W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, May 2. The change will probably take effect next fall.

During Mr. Massey's absence and pending the appointment of a new Minister, Hume Wrong, first secretary of the Legation, will act as chargé d'affaires at Washington

WASHINGTON (AP) — Praise for Vincent Massey and regret for his coming retirement as Canadian Minister to the United States to be Canadian High Commissioner in London, were voiced May 3 by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State.

Hamburg Reports Comet Discovery by Camera

HAMBURG, Ger. (AP)—The Observatory on May 3 announced the discovery by photography of a new comet of the tenth magnitude, in the constellation of Corona. The comet is invisible to the naked eye. It moves half a degree southward of east northeast.

World Nitrogen 'Trust' Is Formed

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Berlin

FORMATION of a syndicate of international producers which will control 92 per cent of the world's output of nitrogen from limestone was announced May 3.

Negotiations which had been in progress among American, English, German, French, Italian, and Belgian interests, it was made known, resulted in establishment of a syndicate which will function for eight years. The American Cyanamid Company of New York represents American interests in the combine. The annual production of the group will be about 250,000 tons of nitrogen.

Rebels Plan New Regime in North China

War Lords Aim to Make Peiping Capital—Nanking Prepares Advance

SHANGHAI (AP)—The announcement by a group of Northern civil and military leaders that they would establish a new government for North China at Peiping, restoring the name of Peking to that ancient city, was branded as "open rebellion" by C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister of the Nationalist Government, here May 3.

Mr. Wang said the Nationalist régime at Nanking would undertake a military campaign to subdue "these numerous rebels, and occupy areas in which the latter are operating."

The Nationalist Foreign Minister asserted that Yen Hsi-shan, head of the Northern alliance, and his associates were "forcing the Nationalist Government to take up arms against them," although Chiang Kai-shek, head of the Nationalist régime, in recent weeks, it is stated, has been attempting to convince them of the wisdom of joining Nanking.

Wang stated that Chiang was undertaking personal command of the campaign against the Northerners.

The Foreign Minister further asserted that Chang Hsueh-Liang, Governor of Manchuria, "unquestionably will actively assist Nanking if needed."

Widely conflicting advices reported clashes in Shantung, Anhwei, Honan and Hupeh Provinces. These are considered by the Nanking régime as preparatory to its large-scale drive toward Peiping.

Reports indicate a considerable increase in banditry throughout China during the first months of this year. In some districts it is estimated that more than half the total population is engaged in looting and plundering their neighbors, as the last means of obtaining a living.

Civil war, famine and the coldest winter in years are the chief causes of the wars. In the South China provinces excessive taxation is the principal force that has led the people to take up banditry, while in central China and in the north, the war, starvation and cold has served to drive huge hordes of men, women and children across the country, robbing and destroying as they go.

Dock Dispute

SWATOW, China (AP)—An armed guard from the American destroyer Borie was forced to settle a dispute between dock coolies and members of the crew of the American steamer Golden Peak here May 3.

The steamer requested aid when the coolies attempted to storm the ship. The naval guard quickly restored order. One seaman of the Golden Peak was beaten.

Chicago Finds Bird Better Than Crime

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—A brown thrasher, imprisoned for four days in the court of a 23-story office building here, has escaped, and the financial section of Chicago fronting on its dungeon is at last able to relax.

How this woodland bird with the sweet song ever happened to fly down into the interior of the skyscraper and how it got out are both nature riddles of down town.

Financial executives, stenographers, fire department officials and humane society agents were vainly enlisted to effect a rescue. Chicago papers carried stories on their first pages and one of them, which goes in strongly for crime, gave two columns to the thrush. Looking over its morning papers, Chicago had a pleasant surcease from gangsters and the bird did its part in journalistic style by submitting to no tame capture but by quitting its strange cage in a mystery.

Is Prohibition Worth Keeping?

A searching analysis of the newest phases of this most-discussed question before the people of the United States in

20 Special Articles *for the* **Doubtful Dry** and the **Wondering Wet**

including two debates by nationally recognized spokesmen of the wet and dry camps, and temperately reasoned appraisals of the current arguments on prohibition in its many aspects, social, economic, governmental and personal, will begin

in the Monitor Monday

LINDBERGH ENDS ROUND-TRIP MAIL FLIGHT TO SOUTH

Lands at Miami After 899-Mile Leg Across Caribbean via Havana

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Completing his round-trip inaugurating seven-day air mail service between the Americas, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh arrived here at 5:03 p. m., E. S. T., May 2, after an 899-mile flight from Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua. He carried 211 pounds of air mail bound to points in the United States.

Colonel Lindbergh was three minutes behind schedule when he landed at the Pan American Airport here. He was held by an east crosswind, despite an early departure from Havana.

Average speed for the day's flight which started at Puerto Cabezas at 5:55 a. m., eastern standard time, was 97 miles an hour.

Colonel Lindbergh and Basil Roe, co-pilot, averaged 92 miles an hour from Puerto Cabezas to Havana, a water flight of 638 miles across the Caribbean Sea, and had an average speed of 110 miles an hour from Havana to Miami, northern terminus of Pan American Airways, Inc., the company holding the mail contract.

Colonel Lindbergh and Roe accomplished the first leg of the homeward flight from Cristobal, C. Z., to Puerto, a distance of 395 miles at an average a fraction less than 98 miles an hour.

During the flight on the last leg the Colonel, completing his third inauguration of air mail service between the Americas, brought another novelty into his record of accomplishments as he sat at the plane's radio and tapped out his own location message to the Pan-American Airways radio control station here. The message was sent from a point approximately 280 miles south of Havana and 60 miles west of Grand Cayman.

The transatlantic flier landed at Havana at 12:50 p. m., eastern standard time, and departed after a brief halt for refueling and lunch.

Reappointment of Legge to Farm Board Expected

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Alexander Legge will not retire from the chairmanship of the Federal Farm Board, it has been authoritatively learned, at the expiration of his year's service.

The President, it is reliably declared, feels strongly that Mr. Legge's continued leadership is needed in the affairs of the board and for the development of the farmers' marketing co-operative movement, particularly in the approaching months when the ground work which the board has built is to be tested.

Mr. Legge's continued leadership of the Farm Board, it was indicated, would be one way the President would reply to the criticism of the United States Chamber of Commerce at its recent annual convention. Likewise, it was pointed out, the grain trade and private dealers in other commodities would be apprised by Mr. Legge's reappointment that the President is in full accord with his and the Farm Board's policy of creating national farmers' co-operative marketing systems.

When Mr. Legge was appointed to the chairmanship of the Farm Board in the spring of 1929, following the enactment at the special session of Congress of the farmers' marketing act, it was authoritatively known that he left his private business as president of the International Harvester Company only at the urgent solicitation of the President, with whom he had worked in the food administration during the World War.

Arizona Threatens to Halt Dam Plan

PHOENIX, Ariz. (AP) — Arizona served notice that a suit challenging the construction of Boulder Dam will be filed with the United States Supreme Court if Congress grants Hoover's request for a $10,660,000 appropriation to start work on the reclamation and power project.

The state's intentions were contained in a statement by Charles B. Ward, chairman of the Arizona Colorado River Commission and K. Berry Peterson, State Attorney-General.

A suit has been under preparation by the Attorney-General's office in anticipation that the Government might attempt to go ahead with building of the dam despite the fact that Arizona feels its water and power rights have not been settled fairly.

The contention is that the Swing-Johnson bill by which legislation for the dam was obtained, is unconstitutional.

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NEW NOMADIC TRIBE SEEN IN QUEENSLAND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOBART, Tasmania—Taking the census among Australia's aborigines is no easy task, both on account of the nomadic habits of the tribes and because they are scattered over an enormous area, much of it little known. The recent census returns place the number of full-blooded aboriginals at only 61,000, with 16,629 halfcastes, representing an increase of 1138 aboriginals over 1928 figures, and a decline of 187 in the halfcastes.

The increase is attributed to the discovery of nomadic tribes in Queensland which were not previously known, while the decrease in halfcastes is due to the elimination of halfcaste Papuans, formerly counted. Tasmania itself has no longer any aboriginal people.

Will Rogers' Home Town to Have Civic Center

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif.—As the result of a victorious bond election, Will Rogers' home town—his present home town, it must be added in deference to Claremore, Okla.—will have a civic center and a city hall.

These improvements, to cost about $1,000,000, will be erected on a half-acre tract now occupied by a lumber yard and an interurban electric station.

British Hopes of Settled India Rest on Coming Simon Report

Early Appearance of Document Indicated—Government Patience With Gandhi Campaigners Nearing End, Says Earl Russell—Critical Case in Ceylon

BY RADIO FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Indian secretary of the Statutory Commission, the authoritative body, under Sir John Simon, including representatives of all political parties in the British Parliament, which for two and a half years has been investigating schemes for a new constitution for India, issued an official communiqué May 2, indicating that its long-awaited report is likely to be completed in a "few weeks' time."

This report is of the greatest importance, as it is to form the basis on which the British Government hopes to build up some system of administration in India more congenial to the peoples of that vast dependency than that hitherto in force.

Sir John Simon and his colleagues have been much criticized for taking so long over their task, but the magnitude of the problems with which they have been called upon to deal in considering the future destinies of 300,000,000 people fully explains the delay.

Meanwhile it has become a question to what extent the report will be in time to help the situation which has been developing from day to day. Earl Russell, Undersecretary for India, declares that "extraordinary patience and forbearance" have been shown in dealing with the Nationalist movement in India, which Mahatma Gandhi represents. He indicated, however, that the limit had been nearly reached. "Gandhi," he said, "insists that it is a movement of passive resistance and non-violence. But it is a curious thing that it has led to a good deal of violence among other people elsewhere. Gandhi, who was made very sorrowful by the informa-

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ACTION IN MALTA BY ROMAN CLERGY ROUSES BRITAIN

Pastoral Letter of Bishops Demands Vote Against Present Premier

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—It was disclosed here May 3 that the British Government takes so serious a view of the controversy now going on in Malta concerning the right of the Roman Catholic clergy to intervene in politics that at one time it temporarily withdrew the Minister to the Vatican, H. G. Chilton. Though he is now back at his post after an extended "leave" the dispute remains unsettled.

Indeed, it just started up with redoubled vigor with publication of a pastoral letter by the Bishops of Malta and Gozo declaring that no members of the Roman Catholic Church can vote for the present Premier, Lord Strickland, and "those who have supported his opposition to the rights of the church" without committing "mortal sin." The letter was in reference to the general election due to take place toward the end of the month and the irony of the situation lies in the fact that Lord Strickland's colleagues are all devout Roman Catholics as are practically all the inhabitants of the islands.

The trouble came to a head a year ago when Father Carta, Italian Superior of the Franciscan community in Malta, ordered a native-born Maltese priest, Father Micallef, to leave the island for what he described as ecclesiastical shortcomings but which Lord Strickland declared to be Father Micallef's political opinions.

Father Carta, like the bishops and other members of the hierarchy, are mostly keen supporters of Italian culture, whereas Lord Strickland's party stands whole-heartedly for British connections. This question is the main dividing line between the Constitutionalists or Government Party, and the Nationalists now in opposition.

Consequently the weight of church authority is thrown on the side of the Nationalists and in a previous ministry when the Nationalists were in power Canon Bandria, a well-known theologian on the island, was Minister of Education. Lord Strickland insists that the church ought to stand aloof from politics and the British Government agrees with him.

A concordat embodying the thesis that the clergy should not be candidates or participate in elections has been offered to the Vatican, but so far has not been accepted. In the present

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WOMEN TO STUDY NATIONAL STEPS TO WORLD PEACE

Questions of Defense to Be Investigated by League of Voters

By MARJORIE SHULER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE—The inheritors of the famous red shawl of Susan B. Anthony and the followers in the footsteps of Anna Howard Shaw and Carrie Chapman Catt stepped up into the vanguard of the world peace movement with the program which the National League of Women Voters adopted at the close of the biennial convention here.

The women indicated plainly their desire to stand by President Hoover and the London Naval Treaty and their equally clear determination not to allow the treaty to commit the country to an increased shipbuilding program, by adopting a resolution indorsing the treaty and calling attention to the fact that under it "the building program provided for the United States Navy is permissive and not mandatory."

On so much the women were in practical agreement, but the sharpest discussion of the week's convention arose over a proposal in the plan of work to support "international reduction of expenditures for war and national measures relative to such international reduction treaties," which finally was adopted by a vote of 115 to 79.

The excellent educational work carried on by Miss Ruth Morgan as chairman and the members of her committee on international co-operation to prevent war was shown in their attitude in agreeing to back "national" measures, and the good temper of the debate was indicated by Miss Morgan's statement at the close that her opponents included "some of the wisest members of the league."

Miss Morgan and a majority of her committee favored workin for "national" measures, Miss Adele Clark of Richmond, Va., and Mrs. A. J. McGuire of St. Paul, Minn., speaking for the minority of the committee, and Miss Katharine Ludington of Lyme, Conn., taking an outstanding position against the proposal.

Miss Morgan's contention was that the time had come when it is no longer possible to draw a line around proposals for national defense, labeling them "national," and, therefore, not to be dealt with on an international program.

Those who opposed her felt that the step was too radical, that it might lead to even more venturesome requests at another convention, that the league

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Felicitations Exchanged on Ratshesky Presenting His Credentials at Prague

Newly Appointed Minister Is Received by Czech President

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — Abraham Ratshesky, the newly appointed United States Minister to the Czechoslovak Republic, presented his credentials to President Masaryk on May 2.

In handing over the official evidence of his appointment Mr. Ratshesky declared that it was a great honor to represent the United States in such a country as Czechoslovakia, whose President was so highly respected. As United States representative he hoped that the friendship between the two nations would be more firmly cemented than ever and for this end he would work persistently. Mr. Ratshesky then conveyed President Hoover's personal greeting to President Masaryk.

The latter replying, after welcoming the new minister, declared that his people were not unmindful of the invaluable help the United States had given in their struggle for independence. Particularly the work for Czechoslovakia was associated with the name of Herbert Hoover.

"Your nation is whole-heartedly devoted to the maintenance of peace," Mr. Masaryk declared. "This great movement is today passing through great transitions which naturally bring with them new difficulties, new problems. To maintain peace is mankind's greatest task and the rapprochement of nations along these lines is what we also most desire."

It is generally felt that Mr. Ratshesky's great and varied experience must help to strengthen the good feeling between the two states which is already very deep.

New U. S. Minister

© Blank Stoller, New York

ABRAHAM RATSHESKY

SCHOBER PLANS FIREARMS BAN FOR AUSTRIA

Armaments of Heimwehr and Schutzbund Exaggerated, Chancellor Says

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Introduction of a law to forbid possession of firearms in Austria is under consideration, Johann Schober, Federal Chancellor, stated in an interview here May 2.

Interest in the little state which holds the key to so many of the problems of central Europe has brought together an unusually large number of journalists of many nations to see the "strong man" who stepped into the breach when his country seemed on the verge of civil war. The former head of the Vienna police force faced his interlocutors with the utmost equanimity and a veritable twinkle in his eye which disarmed them as completely as he hopes to do the more turbulent elements of the Austrian Heimwehr and Schutzbund.

Herr Schober declared there had been considerable exaggeration about the armaments these rival bodies possessed. For instance, he said, there were sensational stories in the newspapers recently about a party of Heimwehr stated to have been parading the countryside with machine guns. "When I inquired into the matter I found the supposed lethal weapons nothing more than toys though they made the right kind of noise."

The Chancellor thought there would be no difficulty in enforcing the law against possession of firearms in every part of the country, except perhaps in the Tyrol, where regulations might have to be relaxed somewhat owing to the fact that the Tyrolese, from time immemorial, had been used to carrying guns as did their neighbors the Swiss. The Tyrol, however, is not a district where the Heimwehr and Schutzbund feud is serious.

Asked about the inner meaning of his recent visit to Rome and Berlin Herr Schober emphasized the fact that his sole object was the improvement of the economic condition of Austria. There was no question of entangling alliances. "Economic collaborations are retarded by political alliances," he declared. Austria wanted to follow a liberal trade policy and, though recently compelled to raise the tariffs on certain items, this was an emergency measure. He hoped the improved relations which ought to result from the settlement of the eastern reparations question would enable duties to be lowered at an early date but Austria was unable to set an example in this respect. It could only follow where he hoped other countries would lead.

As regards the development loan which Austria hopes to raise, Herr Schober said details have been arranged since 1927 and he expected the loan to be floated as soon as the Paris and Hague agreements on reparations had been duly ratified.

Girl Flier's Record for Endurance Near That Set by Men

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The world's record for women's solo endurance flight established by Lena Bernstein, Russian girl flier, is 35 hours, 46 minutes, 55 seconds. Miss Bernstein had made four previous attempts for this record in the last few weeks.

Last August she made a flight of 2268 kilometers from Istres to Sidi Barani, crossing the Mediterranean in a small plane of 40 horsepower.

The new record surpasses the previous women's record of 26 hours, 21 minutes, 32 seconds, set by Miss Elinor Smith, at Roosevelt Field, N. Y., in April, 1929, by more than 9 hours and comes within 2 hours and 14 minutes of the world's record for men's solo endurance flights made by Vern Speich at Long Beach, Calif., last October. Col. Charles A. Lindbergh was the first flier to exceed 30 hours in the air, on his flight to Paris.

512 Companies Agree to Rubber Restriction

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Batavia, Java

THE Association of Dutch Rubber Growers reported May 3 that 111 Dutch, 313 British, 30 Continental, and 58 Dutch East Indian rubber companies would participate in the rubber restriction scheme which begins this month in the Dutch East Indies and elsewhere.

For scientific purposes, continuation of tapping will be allowed over an area of 290 hectares, including the east coast of Sumatra.

U.S. Trade Wall Brings Protest Moves Abroad

Canada's Revised Budget Regarded as Act in Retaliation

Reaction to upward revision of the American tariff is indicated in changes in the Canadian budget "favoring trade within the Empire" and in direct protests from Switzerland.

Although Canada's revised budget is regarded as a move in keeping with Britain's plea for closer co-operation in Empire trade, it also is said to be a definite retaliation to America's tariff wall.

London expresses considerable satisfaction at Canada's action, seeing in it both an expression of a desire for unity and the possible diversion to Britain of Canadian trade now enjoyed by the United States.

Switzerland, already having registered objections to the American tariff wall against its exports, has taken steps to file a further and more vigorous protest.

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Canadian budget which has reached here, giving Britain preference in tariff on £40,000,000 worth of imports, the greater part of which are potentially covered by United Kingdom goods, has come at a moment when events on this side of the Atlantic have conspired to give it drastic significance in British eyes.

Export trade is Britain's chief means of living and rarely has it been so depressed. Canada's new tariff is regarded as calculated to help forward a revival. The material British advantage, large as it may conceivably become, accounts nevertheless for only a minor portion of the sensation that has been produced. Far above and beyond all question of profit, stands the bearing of the action Canada appears be taking upon the question of binding closer to each other, English-speaking peoples who make up the Commonwealth of independent nations in the British Empire.

Parliamentary by-elections are being fought out this week in West Fulham, one of London's suburbs, upon the question of whether or not Britain should impose taxes upon its food in order to enable it to give tariff preference to British overseas countries as a means to promoting a closer political union. The Ottawa budget, whatever may be the repercussions from Washington affecting its origin, is claimed as a gesture showing that

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Davis Reiterates Dry Law Pledge

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Reiteration of pledges to support President Hoover and his Administration, with particular regard to law enforcement, and the President's view on prohibition, were voiced by James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, and Joseph R. Grundy, United States Senator, opponents in the Republican primaries for the nomination for United States Senator from Pennsylvania, at a dinner of the League of Women Voters here on May 2. The candidates for all major offices were guests at the dinner.

The stand of the Republican senatorial opponents was taken in reply to a questionnaire which each had received from the Pittsburgh chapter of the Crusaders, an anti-prohibition organization.

"There never should be any doubt as to my stand on the prohibition question," Mr. Davis said. "I was a delegate to the Kansas City convention, which nominated Mr. Hoover for the Presidency. At that time I pledged myself to support Mr. Hoover and his Administration. I was honored by selection to Mr. Hoover's Cabinet. I am still a member of that Cabinet. I have been a member of the cabinets of two other Presidents, neither of which did other than support the law and the Constitution.

"In view of these circumstances, I do not see how I can decently say that I favor anything other than the law and law enforcement. It may be said, too, that I am heartily in accord with the President's views on the subject of prohibition."

Mr. Grundy's reply was as follows:

"As a delegate to the Republican national convention in Kansas City in 1928, I voted for the Republican platform which pledged the candidate to an investigation of existing conditions covering law enforcement under the Eighteenth Amendment.

"When the commission appointed by President Hoover completes its investigations, as provided by the Republican platform, and recommends concrete legislation in harmony with it, I shall give the proposed legislation my most serious consideration when it reaches the Senate."

LEGGE BACKS $10,000,000 FARM FUND

Seeks Private Endowment for Research in Behalf of Agriculture

WANTS SAME CHANCE INDUSTRY RECEIVED

Makes Good, Challenge to U. S. Trade Chamber, to Match Dollars to Aid Farmer

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Alexander H. Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, is backing plans to raise a $10,000,000 private fund to aid the farmer. The proposal is to establish a research foundation to do for agriculture what other great endowments in recent years have done for private industries and natural science. The plan has gone so far as the informal preparation of literature on the subject by Mr. Legge, which has been submitted to farm experts in various state-aid universities.

Information received direct from Mr. Legge shows that his recent dramatic challenge to members of the Chamber of Commerce to match his contribution, dollar for dollar, to such a fund was not a rhetorical question put on the spur of the moment, but part of a considered plan to carry out a well-organized program of private initiative along lines which, Mr. Legge declares, were recommended by committees of the United States Chamber of Commerce itself.

There are indications that prominent members of the chamber may back Mr. Legge's proposal, despite the resolution just adopted condemning the stabilization activities of the Farm Board under the Agricultural Marketing Act.

Such an endowment was proposed by the Nagel Commission set up by the Chamber of Commerce and National Industrial Conference Board, which reported in November, 1927. It proposed endowment of "The National Agricultural Foundation." This agency would undertake such tasks as the classification of the Nation's land resources; the study of industrial utilization of farm products, co-operate with Federal and State Governments, and by the agency for a variety of activities which could not be undertaken by the state or farm groups themselves.

The Nagel report said:

"The essential feature of the 'Foundation' is independence. Its endowment should be administered by a board of directors composed of leading business men and farmers from various sections of the country and should be used for the permanent employment of experts in agriculture, in general economics, and in the physical sciences germane to agriculture, who would constitute an association for the promotion of the interest of agriculture as part of the national economy."

Mr. Legge believes the endowment must be private, and feels that around $10,000,000 is needed to supply $500,000 annual income. He offered to put up as much as any other member of the Chamber of Commerce to such an undertaking. Replying to his challenge in behalf of the chamber's membership later, Julius H. Barnes fully accepted the sincerity of the offer and engaged "to raise funds from the business world to match dollar for dollar a fund which he suggests and to initiate a thorough, reasoned, devoted study of the agriculture situation and its possible improvement."

Furthermore, in passing a resolution condemning the Agricultural Marketing Act, the chamber inserted a clause indorsing "a sober and devoted study" of the farm problem, and proposed a widely representative conference to consider "sound and effective aid to agriculture."

Mr. Butterworth, president of the chamber in a statement May 3 said in part:

"The chamber does not want to be understood as being opposed to the interest and purposes of improving the agricultural marketing system. The discussions leading up to the resolution and its intent were directed largely against one or two sections of the act. It was recognized that the balance of the act contains many constructive features of assistance to agriculture.

"The resolution was directed to the development of conferences with a view to the consideration of and inquiry into constructive alternatives that might be developed with the aid of agriculture."

Opposition Said to Help Swell Grain Co-operative

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Hostility to the huge grain marketing program of the Federal Farm Board is apparently having the effect of consolidating the farmers behind it.

Only a few months ago Alexander H. Legge, chairman of the board, was preaching co-operation to the farmers. Today they are seeking membership in the new grain co-operative, according to W. L. Stahl, vice-president in charge of organization.

"The opposition which the Farmers' National Grain Corporation has encountered is helping it to get the membership it needs," commented Mr. Stahl. "Without grain growers to market their grain through our

national co-operative corporation, it could not do the work it was created to do.

"We have reports from all over the country of a remarkable response among grain growers. In Indiana, for instance, 85 per cent of all those interviewed are signing up. In one county, I am informed, every farmer but one has come in. Similar reports are being received from various parts of the country. Our marketing organization now covers the entire United States. It is possible for a farmer anywhere to deal with us. This has been accomplished through the enlistment of 24 co-operatives in the field. One of them, doing business in four states, expects to handle 50,000,000 bushels of grain this year. A number of the others figure on 20,000,000 each."

West Hartford Asks Commission to Spare Old Trees

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WEST HARTFORD, Conn.—"Gentlemen, spare those trees," was the cry of residents of Whiting Lane, this city, at a public hearing before the Street, Sewer and Water Commission on the proposed improvements for the street, and the commissioners, who were hearing plans for widening the macadam on the street and constructing curbings and gutters which would have resulted in the removal of 17 old trees, listened and halted. The board deferred action.

A. V. W. Sherman, of 62 Whiting Lane, read a petition signed by 22 property owners of the street, prefacing the reading with his personal stand in the matter and concluding with the poem, "Trees," by Joyce Kilmer.

Councilman Harold D. Carey, another speaker against the project, said he did not favor widening the thoroughfare if the trees were to be sacrificed. He asked that the engineer department seek other methods of improving the street, suggesting the omission of the curbings and gutters, which would subtract a total of four feet in the width of the road.

There are 82 trees on the street, most of which have reached the stage of "splendid beauty," it was stated.

WINCHESTER HOME OBSERVES MAY DAY

Spring was given its annual welcome at the Winchester Home for Aged Women at Charlestown in the form of a May Festival on May 1. Gay displays, sales of fancy and useful articles, candy, and luncheons, helped to make the occasion one of the most enjoyable in the more than 60 years that the institution has been functioning.

Every year this celebration attracts upward of 150 persons, each imbued with a desire to aid the old institution which has provided a happy home for many aged people. Proceeds from the sales are used to help maintain the Home. Mrs. Alice M. Dey, matron, was in charge of arrangements. This year nearly 200 persons flocked to the festival, which is now looked upon more as a day of "reunion."

LUTHERANS ELECT OFFICERS

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—The Rev. Dr. S. G. Oshlund of New Haven, Conn., was elected vice-president at the May 2 session of the New England Lutheran conference here. Others elected were: The Rev. Dr. Julius Hulteen of Hartford, Conn., secretary; and Oscar E. Anderson of Newport, treasurer.

DODGE TO HEAD ROTARIANS

HOLYOKE, MASS. (AP)—Richard E. Dodge of Willimantic, Conn., was unanimously nominated for governor of the 20th Rotary district to succeed Vernon H. Hodges, at the district rotary conference here May 2. The next annual conference will be held in New Haven, Conn.

TEXTILE MILLS OF N. E. IMPROVE THEIR METHODS

Cotton, Woolen, Knit Goods Plants, Bleacheries All Face New Era

Improved management and production methods are lifting New England's textile mills out of some of their basic difficulties, according to Ray M. Hudson, industrial executive of the New England Council.

Speaking before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in Boston, May 2, Mr. Hudson said that cotton plants, woolen plants, knit goods concerns and bleacheries are among the textile companies which have taken definite steps to stabilize their positions and to avoid fluctuations in employment. There has been a gratifying response, he added, to President Hoover's request for action to stabilize the industrial situation.

How Improvement Is Achieved

"Fifty per cent of the textile replies on stabilization activity," he said, "reported efforts toward modernization—34 per cent toward merchandising more effectively—10 per cent toward maintaining a maximum of employment—and 5 per cent toward maintaining normal buying.

"Taking the modernization group as 100 per cent, then 37 per cent had installed new machinery, 21 per cent were overhauling and renovating present machinery and equipment, 21 per cent cleaning up, painting and repairing, and 10 per cent were altering buildings, re-arranging floor layouts, and so on.

"Under merchandising, 31 per cent were making specific efforts to improve quality, 15 per cent were bringing out new products, 15 per cent improving selling organization, 7 per cent packaging more attractively, putting on special advertising campaigns, developing new use for products, and exploring export opportunities.

"Under maintaining employment, the majority reported curtailment of hours or working schedules instead of the working force—evidently recognizing the importance of keeping the organization together and spreading the pay roll over as many as possible, as a means of sustaining purchasing power."

"Stabilization of our textile industry is further evidenced in the general replacement of narrow looms with wide ones, the adoption of automatic replenishing devices, variable speed spinning spindles, humidity control, air dryers and other modern equipment. The marvelous exhibit of modern textile machinery at Mechanics Building this week is both a great tribute to American mechanical ingenuity and to the growing appreciation of textile producers of the value of new equipment as a factor in improving quality and reducing cost.

Management Takes New View

"As for products, various mills are experimenting with larger yardages of superfine qualities. Special printed cloths in new colors, weaves, and weights are appearing. Several New England printers are offering wide style ranges through the use of photo-engraving processes to impose new designs quickly onto copper rollers. Simplification and standardization of product, process, and equipment are going on steadily, with notable benefits in many cases.

"Over two years ago, the Research Committee of the New England Council conducted studies of the merchandising of knit goods, and cotton dress goods, for certain groups of New England manufacturers producing these goods.

"Through these studies, the Council brought out the chaotic situation then prevailing with regard to the marketing of these products, and set forth in an orderly way, steps which, if taken, would lead to improvement. It is interesting to note that the more progressive firms are now using methods recommended in the reports mentioned, and are receiving results accordingly.

"One more significant development is the growing interest of mill management in all that pertains to selling, marketing and merchandising. This is in decided contrast to former days, when New England textile management concentrated its attention chiefly on financial matters.

"The increasing recognition of the worth of management as a factor in continued earnings, instead of the worth of things that have to be managed, augurs well for the future of New England's textile industry."

Approval Expected on Street Measure

A favorable report is indicated from the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance on the long-agitated $6,000,000 Boston street bill and $500,000 sewer bill, when these measures come before the committee at a meeting called for May 5.

Mayor Curley first asked for $10,000,000 but the committee, after deliberation, informally decided upon the $6,000,000 limit, with borrowing of bonds to run for five years for half of the amount, and for the other half, a bond issue to run 10 years. The Mayor had asked for 10-year bond runs on one half and 15-year runs on the other.

Bills increasing from 100,000 to 150,000 acres the amount of land to be purchased by the State for state forests and providing for appointment of a special commission to consider the future policy of the State relative to acquisition and maintenance of parks and reservations, were signed by the Governor.

Governor Allen also indorsed National Music Week, to begin May 4, in a statement in which he said, "Music is more popular and musical appreciation more keen on the whole than it was a decade ago. 'Make music your friend from youth to age,' is the keynote of Music Week, to which I am glad to give my hearty indorsement." He advocated special programs in churches, theaters, and industrial organizations.

LITERARY CONTEST PRIZES AWARDED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMHERST, Mass.—Miss Doris Redman of Amherst High School and Miss Mary Prescott Rice of the Springfield Central High School were the prize winners in the high school literary contest sponsored by the Massachusetts Agricultural College and held in connection with the annual high school day plans.

There are two prizes offered: one for a review of any one of the books named by the sponsors, and the other for verse. The first award carried $25 and the second $15.

TARNEY NOW LEADS MERRIMACK TEACHERS

MANCHESTER, N. H. (AP)—J. Byron Tarney, superintendent of schools at Goffstown, was elected president of the Merrimack Valley Teachers' Association at the annual meeting here May 2.

Speakers at the meeting were Dr. A. J. Stoddard, superintendent of schools at Providence, R. I.; Ernest W. Butterfield, commissioner of education; H. C. Baldwin, Babson Park College; L. P. Benezet, superintendent of schools here; Dr. Edwin H. Reeder, Columbia University, and Phila M. Griffin, state school agent.

3 PRIZES AWARDED TO ALUMNI MAGAZINES

AMHERST, Mass. (AP)—In the annual contest conducted by the American Alumni Council, at Amherst College, the council announced at a conference on May 1 that the alumni magazines of the University of Toronto, Boston University and the University of Pennsylvania were given first awards.

The prizes were in the divisions for best editorial, best feature story and article of highest literary excellence. Forty-two alumni magazines contested.

CORRECTION

Through a printer's error an item in the columns of this paper yesterday stated that Charles Dorward, manager of the Paisley Cinema Theater, in which 70 children perished after a fire New Year's Eve, was on May 2 found guilty of culpable homicide. The item should have stated that Mr. Dorward was found not guilty of culpable homicide.

R. I. MOTOR INSPECTOR RESIGNS

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—The State Board of Public Roads May 2 accepted the resignation of Harold R. Shippee, deputy chief inspector and examiner of the motor vehicle department, who has been criticized by Rhode Island insurance men for selling insurance while holding his state position. The resignation becomes effective May 31.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Closing night, International Textile and Power Exposition, Mechanics Building, until 10.

Boston Square and Compass Club; mass meeting, members of club, report of president, Clubhouse, 8.

Copley-Plaza; dinner, Panama Society, private room, 6:30.

Hotel Statler; ball, National Federation of Federal Employees, Ballroom, 8.

Ringling Bros. and Barnum and Bailey Circus, Boston Garden, 8 p. m.

Theaters

Copley—"Deah Old England."
Colonial—Fred Stone in "Ripples."
Tremont—"Journey's End," a film.
Majestic—John McCormack in "Song of My Heart."

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, 8:15.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Children's Museum of Boston; illustrated talk on "Festivals of Japan," by Miss Clara Blattner, motion picture on "A Ramble Around Old Japan," Lecture Hall, 3:30.

Boston Y. M. C. A.; meeting, Caspy Club, Vialle Room, 3:45.

Candlelight hour, International Intercollegiate Cosmopolitan Club, Bates Hall, Boston Y. M. C. A., 5-7.

EVENTS MONDAY

Annual meeting, New England Women's Club, election of officers and annual reports, Crystal Room, Hotel Kenmore, 10:30.

Ringling Bros. and Barnum and Bailey Circus, Boston Garden, 2 and 8 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 9 to 5 except Monday when the Museum is closed. Sunday 1 to 5. Special Exhibitions eighteenth century English porcelain, made at Chelsea, lent by Richard C. Paine; prints and books illustrated by Auguste Lepere, lent by William A. Sargent; etchings by Bartolozzi; drawings and water colors by Sandby; etchings and engravings by Hogarth; portrait engravings of early New England; Saturday drawing classes.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25 cents. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Eighteenth century prints; early Chinese pottery and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection. Loan exhibition of drawings.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open 9 to 5 weekdays, 1:30 to 5 Sundays. Holidays all day. Admission free. Coins of many nations, including Spanish "pieces of eight," Czechoslovakian toys and novelties. Tercentenary pictures, maps and colonial articles. North American Indian art and handicraft.

Lamson & Hubbard Gallery, 304 Boylston Street—Exhibition of oils and pastels by Ernest Stock. Through May 10.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Decorative paintings by Jessie Arms Botke. Through May 3.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Landscape paintings of France by K. Hiraga. Through May 3.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 416 Stuart Street—Paintings, mural studies, gouache and lithographs by Jose Clemente Orozco. Through May 10.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Old sporting and ship prints in colors.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Garden pottery by Eric Soderholtz; hooked rugs by the South End House Association. Through May 7.

Harvard Society for Contemporary Art, 1400 Massachusetts Avenue, Harvard Square, Cambridge—Contemporary German paintings and sculpture. Through May 10.

Holman's Print Shop, 'A Park Street—Wood engravings by Timothy Cole, paintings of athletic subjects in color, early American maps.

Vital Studio, 204-209 Pierce Building, Copley Square—Paintings, water colors and pastels.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by Ruel Crompton Tuttle. Through May 3.

St. Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street—Loan exhibition of paintings by American artists.

The Robertson Hall Annex—An exhibition of gardens and architecture by the Japanese artist Amenya. Through May 3.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; slightly cooler tonight; diminishing west and northwest winds.

Southern New England: Fair tonight and Sunday; somewhat cooler tonight; diminishing west and northwest winds.

Northern New England: Fair tonight and Sunday; cooler tonight; slowly rising temperature Sunday in Vermont; fresh west and northwest winds diminishing tonight.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	56	Memphis	70
Atlantic City	64	Montreal	46
Boston	61	Nantucket	58
Buffalo	48	New Orleans	70
Calgary	44	New York	60
Charleston	72	Philadelphia	62
Chicago	58	Pittsburgh	54
Denver	60	Portland, Me.	58
Des Moines	54	Portland, Ore.	44
Eastport	52	San Francisco	52
Galveston	72	St. Louis	64
Hatteras	70	St. Paul	52
Helena	56	Seattle	42
Jacksonville	68	Tampa	72
Kansas City	60	Washington	64
Los Angeles	56		

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 3:47 p. m., Sunday 4 a. m.
Height of tides 8.8 feet, 10 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:15 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Quincy's Tribute to Its Famous Son

JOHN HANCOCK BUST

John Hancock Bust Approved by Quincy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

QUINCY, Mass.—A bust of John Hancock, cut from Quincy granite by local stone-cutters according to a sculptured model designed by Mrs. Theodore A. Ruggles Kitson of Framingham, a former resident of this city, has been approved at a cost of $15,000.

The unveiling is set for some time during the American Legion Convention, when either President Hoover or the national commander of the Legion is expected to officiate. The statue, chosen from designs subject to the unique provision that the sculptors must be natives or residents of Quincy, is to be placed in front of Adams Academy on Hancock Street, the site of John Hancock's birthplace.

The statue is designed as a permanent memorial of the tercentenary of the founding of Massachusetts Bay Colony. Six contestants entered the design competition. J. Vanelli & Sons were awarded second place, and Bruce Wilder Saville third.

Fellowships Given 4 Radcliffe Alumnæ

Growing interest in international affairs among college women is reflected in four fellowships awarded to graduate students of Radcliffe.

Helen Sands of Mattapan has received a fellowship from the Institute of International Relations to continue her study of the Social Democratic Party at the University of Hamburg.

Elizabeth Peterson of Duxbury, Vassar 1929, has been awarded a Swiss exchange fellowship for study in the University of Zurich.

Mildred C. Phillips of Wilmington, Del., University of Delaware 1929, is to receive from the Institute of International Relations a fellowship in romance languages at the University of Paris.

Dorothy Trautwein of West Roxbury has been given a renewal of the fellowship which she holds from the Carnegie Corporation for the study of international law at Columbia University.

Music and Theaters

William D. Strong

When William Dietrich Strong decided to devote his entire program, given at Steinert Hall last evening for the benefit of the MacDowell Colony League, to the compositions of Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, he did honor to one of America's most able composers.

Mr. Strong began his program with the Prelude and Fugue in A minor, Op. 81. This is a scholarly, well-written and thoroughly interesting use of the canonic and contrapuntal styles. Vitality and brilliance are found in its measures. For middle group, there were shorter pieces, a "Scottish Legend," "Gavotte Fantastique," "Sous les Etoiles," "Valse Amoureuse," and the songful "A Hermit Thrush at Morn." The C sharp minor Concerto, Op. 45, brought the program to a close. The orchestral parts of the concerto were heard in an arrangement for piano made and played by Herbert Boardman.

In the concerto as in the other works the listener may discover traces of Chopinesque influence and a romantic approach. There occur evidences of bravura, as well, the bravura of a few decades ago, brisk, resounding, full-throated. Above all else, however, come the marks of musical ability, sound structure, and honest sincerity in the writer. All these qualities Mr. Strong interprets with a bright clarity. His tones are warm, his phrases smoothly rounded, his readings neatly scaled to the size and the character of each composition. In all, last evening's concert proved interesting and worth while, an out of the ordinary evening in the season's routine. C. S. B.

"The Queen's Husband"

The Professional Women's Club of Boston presented the play, "The Queen's Husband," at the Copley Theater yesterday afternoon. The play concerned a king who thought he had become a figurehead in his kingdom but who discovered in time of crisis his place in the affection of his people and the power with which he was vested. For the few shortcomings leniency must be given, since 12 members in a cast of 14 impersonated men.

To Gracia Bacon Moody much credit must be given for her fine Disraelian characterization of King Eric. Lillian MacDonald as the blustering General Northrup played her part with fine spirit. Humor was introduced by Phipp, the footman, acted by Effie King. Strangely enough, the very rôles which should have been the simplest to perform were stilted: that of Queen Martha as taken by Helen Howard, and Princess Anne, by the robust Betty Butters.

Congregationalists Announce Program

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—The complete program for the 131st annual meeting of the Massachusetts Congregational Conference and Missionary Society to be held at Hope Congregational Church in this city May 19, 20 and 21 was announced May 2 by the Rev. Dr. Henry Lincoln Bailey, registrar.

The conference will open Monday afternoon, May 19, with the hearing of various reports. Monday night the conference sermon will be preached by the Rev. Ashley Day Leavitt, pastor of Harvard Church, at Brookline.

Addresses and business sessions, with a tercentenary celebration Tuesday afternoon, will occupy the rest of the time up to Wednesday noon, when the conference will adjourn.

Among the speakers will be Prof. S. Ralph Harlow of Smith College; President Paul Dwight Moody of Middlebury College, the Rev. Raymond Calkins of First Church at Cambridge, and the Rev. Shepherd Knapp of Central Church, Worcester.

NO AGENTS APPOINTED TO COLLECT ROOM FEES

It has been called to the attention of the Executive Committee of the Boston Tercentenary that persons are canvassing householders for rooms for visitors to the Tercentenary and are charging a registration fee. While perhaps not claiming authority from any organization, these agents, in the course of conversation, make mention of the Tercentenary or the Chamber of Commerce or the American Legion in such manner as to give the impression that they represent these bodies.

The executive committee wishes the people to know that they have not as yet authorized agents to canvass for rooms, but if they should do so, such agents will carry credentials signed by the chairman of the hospitality committee. There will be no registration fee.

VERMONT CHAMBER TO MEET

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—The executive committee of the Vermont Chamber of Commerce meeting here May 2 made arrangements for their annual meeting of the chamber, June 5. John W. Ross, Montreal, chairman of the executives of the Canadian chamber, and Morris Edwards, Washington, member of the United States chamber, will be the speakers.

'BRAVE DOLLARS' OF NEW ENGLAND GET A CHANCE

Potential Export Business of Six States Declared Best in the World

New England's export potentialities are the greatest in the world and New England should lead the world in exporting, according to Walter F. Wyman, general sales manager of the Carter's Ink Co., and honorary chairman of the Export Managers Club of New York, in a discussion of the export problem, which he terms national rather than sectional, in the current issue of Boston Business, official monthly organ of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

"Our great-great-grandfathers," says Mr. Wyman, "loaded schooners with the only manufactured articles then produced in New England and set sail on all but uncharted seas, risked their entire financial assets gloriously and successfully. We must make our present-day dollars more virile and match them against the dollars of Europe seeking the selfsame overseas markets.

"Today, however, exporting is not exploring. There is not an individual seeking credit on whom authentic credit reports cannot be obtained, even though he may be domiciled thousands of miles down the Amazon and barred from the Pacific by the majestic Andes. We can ship to Iceland—or Zanzibar—knowing in advance every formality with which we must comply to avoid difficulties at ports of entry. Our sales messages can be accurately and expertly translated into every language which has a written speech.

"Brave dollars coupled with coordinated effort cannot but result in bringing to New England two substantial and needed achievements. The first is added orders decidedly needed to tax production capacity which on the whole has been untaxed since 1920. The second, a steady stream of income from without the United States, which must exert a tremendously strong stabilizing influence when domestic depression exists and domestic collections fall off.

"New England can seek export trade in many ways—and should seek export trade in many ways. One of these ways has seemed to the closest students of New England's needs to have been all but overlooked. It is true that the major markets of the world offer the richest prizes to the successful. These markets very obviously are the most highly competitive.

"In the neglected market places of the world there is a total volume which is astounding and yet in these neglected markets competition is all but inactive. The efforts New England manufacturers should make in the major markets should be supplemented by intelligently co-ordinated efforts in these minor and neglected markets.

"By identifying itself on a co-ordinated plan, it is clear that New England manufacturers could monopolize these markets since they alone could be in intimate touch with their development.

"Brave New England dollars could be banded also in co-operative exporting. Groups of manufacturers of allied but non-competitive lines could be formed to introduce the products of the group, not only into one market and not solely and arduously over a term of years but into 100 markets allied overnight. Each of the allied enterprises would serve as a banner carrier and as a reference for its comrades.

"Brave dollars banded together could send a combination representative to market after market where no one manufacturer could afford the sales overhead. There can be no question but that highly intelligent dollars are to be found here in New England. Have these dollars courage?"

BRITISH HOPES IN INDIA CENTER ON SIMON REPORT

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, said that it was a necessary result. If that is a necessary result, steps will have to be taken to put an end to it."

The Rev. C. F. Andrews, Indian educationist and missionary, who is Gandhi's personal friend, on the other hand, speaking at Oxford, May 2, made a strong plea for the exercise of yet further patience. "If you ask what the future of India is to be," he said, "believe me, Gandhi has got the key to it more than any living man today. The real India is not big towns, but villages, with their population of 350,000,000 souls. It is most necessary for us to understand Gandhi to realize what he stands for, and if possible come to terms with him. The future of India depends on whether we can see what he is striving at and whether we can meet him halfway."

Meanwhile a case is under trial in Ceylon bringing out the difficulty the British authorities have in holding the scales, even among the communities concerned. It is one where seven high caste Hindus are charged with "mischief, intimidation and wrongful restraint," including the burning down of Christian and Hindu state-aided schools in the northern province of the island.

These disturbances are the outcome of an attempt which the Ceylon authorities have been making to enforce recently introduced regulation requiring equal accommodation in the schools concerned for "untouchables" and high caste children. The Hindus, it appears, recently attempted to break up the students' congress in North Ceylon because provision of equal seating and dining facilities for "untouchables" had been adopted. Rioters stoned people attending and set fire to the hall in which the congress was being held.

UPTOWN TUBE PLAN APPROVED

Mayor James M. Curley has approved the Governor Square tunnel plan, as amended to have Boston assessed 50 per cent of any deficit incurred by the Elevated Railway as a result of the project. The other half of the deficit would be levied upon the towns and cities served by the Elevated and benefiting by the project under the changed plan.

ACTION IN MALTA BY ROMAN CLERGY ROUSES BRITAIN

(Continued from Page 1)

legislative assembly Lord Strickland's party has a majority of four out of a total of 32 members, this being the largest majority so far recorded since the island received its Constitution in 1921.

The question now arises whether in view of the bishops' renewed intervention in the dispute it will not be necessary to call off the elections, and the Governor, Gen. Sir John Du Cane, has held a meeting of the Privy Council of the island to discuss the question but a decision has not yet been published.

The conflict is regarded by the Maltese as another phase of the struggle between the Roman Catholic Church and the state in the political sphere which has already cropped up in France, Mexico and numerous other countries. The British Cabinet is considering publication of the correspondence with the Vatican on the subject and final decision is to be taken early next week.

'Y. W.' CONTINUES CAMPAIGN

A large number of workers in the campaign of the Boston Y. W. C. A. for its $453,980 service continuation fund, covering the financial needs of the Association until 1932, have volunteered to continue solicitation next week and to make every effort to secure the balance of the fund which has not yet been obtained.

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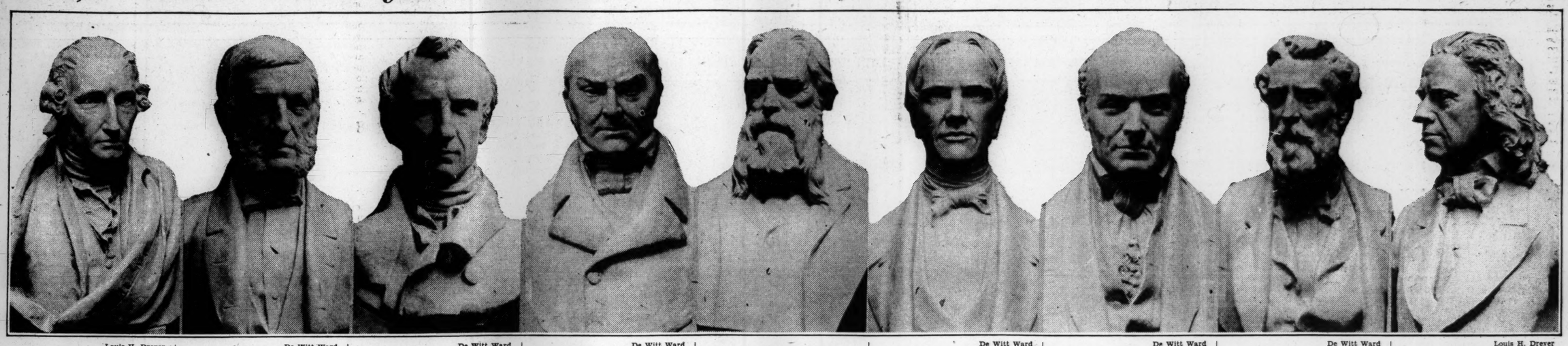

Louis H. Dreyer
PATRICK HENRY
Bust by Charles Keck.
Represented Virginia in first Continental Congress; commanded Virginia troops in 1775-76; four times Governor of Virginia; declared Stamp Act unconstitutional; supporter of Revolution.

De Witt Ward
GEORGE BANCROFT
Bust by Rudolph Evans.
Founded Round Hill School, Northampton, Mass., and United States Naval Academy; collector port of Boston; Secretary of Navy under Polk; Minister to Great Britain 1846-49, Berlin 1867-74.

De Witt Ward
JAMES FENIMORE COOPER
Bust by Victor Salvatore.
Author of the "Leatherstocking Tales," and sea stories immortalizing the American Indian and the early seafarers; served as midshipman in the United States Navy and in merchant marine.

De Witt Ward
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS
Bust by Edmund T. Quinn.
Sixth President of the United States; served in National and Massachusetts Senate; Secretary of State under Monroe; Minister to The Hague, Prussia, Russia, and England.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL
Bust by Allan Clark.
Poet and critic; professor of French, Spanish, Belles-Lettres, Harvard; editor Atlantic Monthly 1857-62, North American Review 1863-72; Minister to Spain 1877-80, England 1880-85.

De Witt Ward
HORACE MANN
Bust by A. A. Weinman.
Founder of normal school system in Massachusetts; considered great service to cause of education; served in Massachusetts Legislature and in National Congress; was member of bar.

De Witt Ward
JOSEPH STORY
Bust by Herbert Adams
Associate Justice, United States Supreme Court, 1811-45; author of many works on legal subjects ranking among the highest; served in Massachusetts Legislature and Congress.

De Witt Ward
JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY
Bust by Frederick MacMonnies.
Historian and diplomat; especially notable for historical works on The Netherlands; United States Minister to Austria 1861-67, Great Britain 1869-70; wrote "The Rise of the Dutch Republic."

Louis H. Dreyer
ELIAS HOWE
Bust by Charles Keck.
Inventor of sewing machine; began life as machinist; obtained first patent on sewing machine in 1846; machine popularized in 1860; established plant at Bridgeport, Conn.; served in Civil War.

BUSTS OF NINE TO BE ADDED TO HALL OF FAME

Unveiling to Take Place May 8 at New York University Campus

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—With the unveiling of the busts of nine Americans who contributed much to the Nation in education, statesmanship, letters, law and labor-saving inventions at the Hall of Fame on the campus of New York University on May 8, each of the 65 memorial bronze tablets now in the colonnade will be surmounted by a sculptured likeness, according to Dr. Robert Underwood Johnson, director.

The busts which will feature this year's ceremony are those of John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States; George Bancroft, diplomatist and historian; James Fenimore Cooper, author; James Russell Lowell, poet, critic and diplomatist; Patrick Henry, patriot and orator; Elias Howe, inventor of the sewing machine; Horace Mann, educator; John Lothrop Motley, historian and diplomatist, and Joseph Story, once an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

In nearly every instance, Dr. Johnson announced, the bronzes will be uncovered by descendants of the persons honored. Thus, the bust of Bancroft will be unveiled by his grandson, Prof. Wilder D. Bancroft, of Cornell University; that of Cooper by his great-grandson, Dr. Henry S. Fenimore Cooper; that of Lowell by his grandson, James Burnett Lowell; that of Patrick Henry by his great-granddaughter, Mrs. Henry Sampson; that of Howe by his granddaughter, Mrs. Eustis L. Hopkins, and that of Mann by his grandson, Horace Mann.

Master John Lothrop Motley Jr., a great-great-nephew by collateral descent, will unveil Motley's bust, and the bronze of Justice Story will be uncovered by Martin T. Manton, senior circuit judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Each unveiling will be followed by a brief speech of tribute to the American honored, Dr. Johnson said. For John Quincy Adams, whose bust is the gift of "A Gentleman of New York" for the American Historical Association, Frederick H. Gillett (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, will speak. For Bancroft, a tribute by David Jayne Hill, one-time American Ambassador to Germany, will be read by Prof. Evarts Greene, president of the American Historical Association. This bronze was the gift of officers of the United States Navy, both active and retired, of the American Historical Association and others.

Dr. John Erskine, of Columbia University, will speak at the unveiling of Cooper's bust, the gift of "A Friend of the Hall of Fame" for the Museum of the American Indian. William Lyon Phelps, of Yale University, will be the speaker at the unveiling of the Lowell bronze, also given by "A Friend of the Hall of Fame" for the American Academy of Arts and Letters. The tribute to Patrick Henry will be given by Gov. John Garland Pollard, of Virginia. This bust was presented by Frederic W. Scott, of Richmond, Va.

The unveiling of the bronze of Elias Howe, the gift of admirers of the inventor's service to women, will be marked by a tribute by Miss Frances Perkins, head of the State Department of Labor. William John Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education, will speak of Horace Mann, whose bust was given by the Horace Mann School of New York and the Horace Mann League, a national organization of school superintendents.

Dr. John H. Finley, editor of the New York Times, will read a tribute by David Jayne Hill to John Lothrop Motley, whose bust was the gift of "A Friend of the Hall of Fame" for the National Institute of Arts and Letters. The tribute to Justice Story will be paid by John Bassett Moore, a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

The unveiling program will also include the presentation of two pairs of wrought iron gates, designed and executed by Samuel Yellin for the entrances of the Hall of Fame and the gift of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander in memory of her husband.

As is customary, Dr. Johnson will preside at the ceremonies, and the speaker for New York University, which is the trustee of the Hall of Fame, will be Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown.

Preceded by the Gloria Trumpeters, whose music is an annual feature of the unveiling, the procession of distinguished guests, members of the families of the persons honored and representatives of various civic and patriotic bodies will emerge from the University Library at 2:45 o'clock, on the afternoon of the ceremonies. It will pass through the colonnade and across the campus to the pavilion on the hill overlooking the Hudson River, where the unveiling will take place.

TAX-FREE REICH BONDS DEBATED BY BANKERS

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—Exemption of German reparations bonds from taxation was the question discussed when international bankers resumed discussions here May 3 on the reparations loan of $300,000,000 proposed to be issued shortly.

Conversations are limited to a preliminary exchange of views in preparation for the Paris meeting next week when conditions of the issue will be investigated with representatives of the countries concerned.

UNITED STATES URGED TO STUDY THE AMERICAS

Pan-American Institute Points to Benefits of Wider Understanding

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JACKSONVILLE, Ill.—The far-reaching benefits which would come from a more intensive study of the conditions of Pan-Americanism and development of a closer cultural and political alliance between North and South America were discussed by speakers at the first annual Institute of Pan-American Relations conducted at Illinois Woman's College here May 1-3.

Stressing the value of a sane public opinion upon the subject of Pan-Americanism, which would be beneficial both to the United States and to the Latin-American countries, Prof. J. Fred Rippy, editor of the Hispanic Review and professor of history at Duke University, urged that Americans study the essentials of Pan-Americanism.

Professor Rippy spoke of the lack of unity of thought in America upon this question, holding that the labor group, the oil group, the fruit growers' group, the speculating-investor group, each sees Mexico and its relationships in a different light. These he classified into the aggressive group and the "hands off" group. The Monroe Doctrine, he said, caused much of the problem in Latin America, since to them it seemed an instrument of aggressiveness.

That there is nothing new in arbitration either to the United States or to Latin-American countries, and therefore no reason that the United States should remain out of the World Court, was one of the chief issues raised by Prof. Isaac J. Cox of Northwestern University.

Professor Cox thought to enter the World Court would strengthen the position of the United States not only with the Pan-American countries, but with all the countries in the world. The World Court's relationship to the League of Nations, he said, was no disadvantage to the United States and he urged no unnecessary delay in joining.

Prof. William S. Robertson of the University of Illinois expressed himself in favor of an educational campaign and said he hoped that the "epoch is not far distant when such names as Bolivia, S. Martin Portales, Castilla, Ruy Barbaross and Benito Juarez become as familiar to our people as those of Lincoln, Washington, Jefferson and Roosevelt are to the intelligentsia of South America."

"It might be an acceptable measure," he said, "to have a Pan-American League that would counterbalance the contemplated United States of Europe, and that conciliatory steps will perhaps hasten more than any other American act the day when the 'war drums throb no longer and the battle flags are furled.'"

He said that the qualifications of an ambassador required more than a knowledge of law and finance, however essential that might be, but that this must be coupled with a deep interest in the people to whom he was sent and an open mind to learn about and understand the country, its aims, ideals, history, tradition, culture, religion. A high tribute was paid to Dwight W. Morrow for his splendid work while serving as Ambassador to Mexico by Dr. Hubert C. Herring of New York, director of the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America.

Referring to the Latin-American and Mexican attitude toward the Monroe Doctrine, he suggested that it be redefined, with a clarification of its fundamentals.

Dr. Herring told of the work of his seminary in Mexico City, which meets each summer in the capital city for three weeks' study of Pan-American relationships on Pan-American soil. While the seminary is not connected with the University of Mexico, that institution co-operates with it in its efforts to formulate a better understanding between the Americas, he said. The enrollment for this summer is over 140 members.

U. S. NEGRO CHOIR ARRIVES IN ENGLAND

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"England is lovely and trains are fast" was the general verdict of the 40 Negro young men and women composing the Hampton Institute choir on their arrival in London on May 1 from Plymouth, where they were officially welcomed by the Mayor.

Driving through the London streets they were particularly struck by the "baby" motorcars which are so popular in Great Britain. Before going to sing to Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, the choir is making a tour of London.

Asked what it was they particularly wished to see, the students mostly voted for the Tower of London. Others wanted to go to the opera, to the Royal Academy of Music, to see "Big Ben."

HOOVER MAKES CHANGES IN HIGH NAVY COMMANDS

Admiral W. V. Prett Appointed to Chief of Naval Operations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Changes of importance in the highest naval commands were announced by President Hoover on May 2, and were made on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy.

The promotions and transfers as announced are as follows:

Admiral W. V. Pratt, from command of the United States Fleet to Chief of Naval Operations upon the retirement of Admiral Hughes Oct. 14, 1930.

Admiral Louis M. Nulton, commander-in-chief, battle fleet, to be commandant First Naval District, Boston, relieving Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, who reached the statutory age of retirement March 31, 1930, and who will be retired from active duty upon the reporting of his relief.

Rear-Admiral J. V. Chase, from duty in the general board to commander-in-chief, U. S. Fleet, with the temporary rank of Admiral, relieving Admiral Pratt about Oct. 10, 1930.

Rear-Admiral F. H. Schofield, from command of battleship division 4 to commander-in-chief of the battle fleet with the temporary rank of Admiral, relieving Admiral Nulton about May 24, 1930.

Rear-Admiral A. L. Willard, from duty as commandant of the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., to commander, scouting fleet, with the temporary rank of vice-admiral, relieving Vice-Admiral W. C. Cole, about July 10, 1930.

Rear-Admiral R. H. Leigh, from chief of Bureau of Navigation to commander battleship division, battle fleet with the temporary rank of vice-admiral, reliving Vice-Admiral L. A. Bostwick about July 10, 1930.

Rear-Admiral F. B. Upham, from command of the control force to chief of the Bureau of Navigation, relieving Rear-Admiral R. H. Leigh about June 2, 1930.

Admiral Pratt has been the President's closest naval adviser throughout the various stages of the naval negotiations. He has co-operated with the Administration everywhere in its endeavor to bring an end to naval competition and to further reduction. He attended the London Conference as the chief American naval adviser.

The new chief of naval operations is rated as of the modern school of naval leader, in contrast with some of the older executives who are irreconcilables in demanding ever increasing naval armament.

New Navy Yard Head Was Formerly at Annapolis

Admiral L. M. Nulton, successor of Rear Admiral Philip Andrews in command of the Boston Navy Yard and the first naval district, is a former commandant and superintendent of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. A native of Winchester, Va., he graduated from the Naval Academy in 1889. In 1910 he became a commander and a captain five years later.

After serving in the Spanish-American War, and the Boxer and Mexican complications, he became commandant of midshipmen at the Naval Academy, where he remained in charge of gunnery instruction until 1918. The U. S. S. Pennsylvania, flagship of the Atlantic Fleet, was placed under his command in September of 1918. The post of commandant of the fourth naval district at Philadelphia was given him soon afterward. From 1924 to 1928 he served as superintendent of the Naval Academy, giving up that post to command the battleship divisions of the battle fleet.

LEWIS SPENT ONLY $35

CHICAGO (AP)—James Hamilton Lewis, Democratic nominee for the United States Senate, on May 1 telegraphed the Senate Campaign Funds Committee at Washington in response to the committee's request for a statement of his primary campaign expenditures, explaining that he had filed the statement with the secretary of the Senate, and that it showed he had spent only $35.

DENIAL OF VOTE URGED IN MOVE TO CHECK GANGS

Expert on Hoover's Board Speaks at Chattanooga Institute of Justice

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Any assumtion that gang homicides would cease with the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment was termed a "delusion" by Frank J. Loesch, former chairman of the Chicago Crime Commission and now a member of President Hoover's Law Enforcement Commission, who addressed the closing session, May 2, of the University of Chattanooga's first annual Institute of Justice. The speaker pointed out that crime was rampant before prohibition.

Mr. Loesch declared organized crime exists only in close alliance with corrupt politicians, "who control patronage in law-enforcing agencies from the policeman on the beat up through minor magistrates, court attaches, judges and members of the Legislature."

He said corrupt politicians took advantage of the illiteracy of a large proportion of the foreign element in Chicago to produce the required majority to keep them and their gangs in power.

"With the revision of any state Constitution which must soon come if we are to avoid a social revolution, the illiterate voter must be disfranchised after a reasonable time given to qualify the voter, and the right to vote given to men and women only who can intelligently use the English language," the veteran crime prosecutor declared.

He also stressed the importance of a more intelligent, better trained police force equipped with modern technical knowledge and equipment to meet and outdo the criminal on his own ground. Progress along this line is necessary, he said, in addition to simplification and rationalization of American criminal procedure as outlined to the institute by Dr. William E. Mikell, dean of the University of Pennsylvania's Law School, who has just completed his work as chairman of a committee preparing a model code of criminal procedure under auspices of the American Law Institute.

Robert T. Owen, former United States Senator from Oklahoma, urged the necessity for some law or mechanism by which to protect the public and individuals from colossal wrongs by falsehood molded into public opinion through masters of propaganda.

GIFT IS INCREASED BY MERGER BATTLE

YOUNGSTOWN, O. (AP)—Because of the proxy fight over the Bethlehem-Youngstown Sheet and Tube merger, Yale University has realized more than $300,000 more from the bequest of the late Stephen V. Harkness, than normally would have been expected, it has been disclosed in stock purchase figures made public in depositions here.

Merger proponents, listing their purchases, told of buying 13,148 shares of the Sheet & Tube stock from Yale at $150 a share, or $1,972,200. At the May 2 market price of 125 asked, the stock would be worth only $1,643,500, a difference of $328,700. The stock was a part of the Harkness gift to the university.

Oyster Harbors
Osterville
On Cape Cod

Through the courtesy of the Oyster Harbors Club the privilege of making reservations for accommodations during the months of May and June is extended to members of other Country Clubs of good standing—if the application is accompanied by references—giving to them the opportunity of visiting and enjoying the most complete clubhouse and club colony in New England, as well as testing their skill on what has been termed by many as Donald Ross's masterpiece of golf courses.

The Oyster Harbors golf course is open for play at the present time, the clubhouse opening for its third season on May 23. Reservations during July and August can be made for members only.

A number of tournaments have been arranged for the months of May and June, and information regarding same will be cheerfully furnished upon request. Early reservations are advisable.

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RADIO AVIATION

The Wonders of 'Wireless'

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

I.

WHEN I read that the Marchese Marconi stood on the deck of his yacht in European waters and manipulated switches which lighted lamps in Australia, I recalled some recent correspondence with the wonder-worker of "wireless," whom I had known in earlier days. What were the prospects of further discoveries and developments, I had asked, and what were his own plans?

"We are still a long way," affirmed Marchese Marconi in his communication to me, "from utilizing electric waves to their fullest extent. It would be dangerous to prophesy that any particular development is impossible."

In the homes, he indicated, there will sooner or later be television. Heat, light and power may eventually come by wireless. Airplanes, ships and locomotives may be wirelessly controlled and be able to travel through space apparently without human agency. Our lives will be profoundly affected ten years, twenty years, or thirty years hence by the introduction of wireless into every domain.

It is difficult to realize the changes that have already been produced. That which appears most magical when it is new quickly becomes commonplace to us. Who now pauses to think how incredulous we might have been only a few years ago had we been told that by turning a little black knob of an innocent-looking box we should be able to hear a concert or a speech given thousands of miles away? Custom soon blunts our perceptions of the marvelous and we now take for granted what would have appeared to be the most fantastic invention of the most imaginative romancer.

Those Television Problems

But more, much more, is to come. The problem of the television is the exact contrary of that which faced the cinematographic industry. The film was visual—like the good child it was seen but not heard. Now at last it is being heard as well as seen. In the opposite sense the difficulties which still exist in the path of television will be overcome.

"The ultimate development of television lies in the future," wrote Marconi. "The final clue to the transmission of moving images is yet to be found. There is no reason for doubting that it will be found. Wireless moving pictures in the home would then be possible."

What does this mean? It means, first, that prepared pictures can be sent from the studio to millions of homes within a given radius. It means, secondly, that we shall be present, as it were, at public ceremonies without stirring from our rooms.

At present auditive wireless may be roughly divided into two branches. In one of them we should put the addresses, the musical performances, and so forth, specially arranged, for the entertainment and instruction of limitless multitudes, in radio studios. In a second category may be placed those meetings of a public or semi-public character which are radiocast by microphones to the ends of the earth.

Radio Movies at Home

So it will be with the emission of moving images. Marconi foresees the time—and that at no distant date—when thrown upon thousands of private screens will be the familiar features of movie favorites.

As for the transmission of public ceremonies, only a limited number of people can at present be eyewitnesses of the swearing-in of a President of the United States in Washington, or of the gorgeous ceremonial of the opening of the British Parliament. But when television is realized there is no reason why we should not all, in America or in Europe, look on. There is no reason why we should not watch the reparation experts in plenary session in Paris, or observe the statesmen at London as we have indeed heard them in the last few months. We might have had glimpses of Lindbergh over the Atlantic or of the Graf Zeppelin over the Pacific. From time to time we might have perceived Byrd and his companions in the icy southern seas. Indeed, if we set our imagination to work there would seem to be no bounds to the progress that can ultimately be made in television.

Doubtless all this will not be accomplished tomorrow but it is safe to say that much that appears to outsoar Jules Verne or H. G. Wells will later be accepted without astonishment.

Facsimile Transmissions

"The transmission by wireless of still pictures such as photographs, drawings and facsimiles of all kinds," says Marconi, "is already an accomplished fact. Since 1926 the Marconi Company, in co-operation with the Radio Corporation of America, has conducted a transatlantic picture service between London and New York and this has been widely used by newspapers, fashion houses, and engineers and designers wishing to transmit copies of blue prints and mechanical drawings across the Atlantic without delay. New developments in this field, utilizing shortwave wireless circuits, promise such rapid transmission of facsimiles that it may in the future be more economical to send messages over busy circuits in this way than by the present method of Morse signalling. In that event wireless telegrams will be received as actual reproductions of the message as handed in and we shall probably have to pay for them by the square inch instead of by the word."

But what is ultimately contemplated is not merely the transmission of photographs, whether still or moving, but the direct transmission of real objects.

Vision will be immensely magnified as hearing is immensely magnified today. Distance will be annihilated. Nothing will be interposed between the seer and the seen. Already great success has been obtained in the laboratory, but more experiment and research are needed before commercial instruments can be made commonly available to the public. We are in the preliminary stages, but we have advanced sufficiently far to make the conclusion certain. It may be confidently anticipated that in the next few years television sets will be obtainable, and although doubtless the subjects will be simple and the transmission imperfect at first, the very fact that the public is interested will stimulate those who, in all countries, are working at the many problems which are involved.

At present money is being expended without any return. Once the beginnings of commercialization are registered, progress will be swifter. The public will be supplying money for the perfecting of the instruments; and there is always a tremendous difference between laboratory work and the test of actual practice.

If some stress has been laid on television, and if Marconi believes that "there is no reason for doubting that the difficulties will be surmounted and wireless pictures in the home be possible," that is only one of the potentialities of wireless which will in the next few years transform the conditions of life.

Group Invention Telescopes Time

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Groups working in industrial laboratories may supersede the individual heroes of invention, according to Waldemar Kaempffert, director of the Museum of Science and Industry at Chicago, in his pamphlet, "Invention and Society," just published by the American Library Association.

These groups are viewed by Mr. Kaempffert as the successors of the so-called "wizards" of the past. He points out that the individual inventor of the future may be unable to compete with such groups, who have at their disposal splendidly equipped laboratories, time and money and who may work for several years before producing noteworthy results.

That this will mean more rather than fewer inventions is Mr. Kaempffert's prediction, as he declares that "group invention has telescoped time. In the industrial laboratory problems are solved that hopelessly baffle the lone heroic inventor." The booklet is one of the "Reading With a Purpose" series which is available through public libraries.

Census Man Splits Even, Finds 0 Gets 0

REDDING, Calif. (AP)—When Asa McKenzie got the job of census enumerator for an area of 294 square miles in northern Lassen County, he immediately began to figure his profits at 4 cents for each person counted.

Asa scanned 293 of those square miles without meeting a single human being. Just as the situation was beginning to look hopeless he came upon a lone man and hailed him with exceeding zest as he explained his mission.

The lonely one eyed him coldly.

"Aw, I don't live here," he said.

Asa's report: "Population 0, increase 0. Percentage of gain or loss, Yes."

$20,000,000 PICTURE HOUSE DEAL REPORTED

NEW YORK (AP)—Purchase of 58 motion picture houses from Michael E. Comerford, Pennsylvania theater man, by the Paramount-Publix Theaters Corporation for a consideration reported near $20,000,000 was announced here May 2.

Through the deal Paramount-Publix not only acquires complete control of the 58 houses, located in 25 towns and cities in Pennsylvania, but also gains an interest Comerford formerly held, in several theaters in New York State.

'Bacon and—'

An NBC requisition for sound effects read this way:

"Six or eight strips of bacon.
"Electric grill.
"Frying pan."

Eddie Dunham, NBC production man who signed the requisition, explained the sound effect was to be used in the great bacon-frying scene in the recent Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, "Box and Cox."

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio music.
1:30 a. m.—NBC, Address by President Hoover.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

8:15 a. m.—NBC, "Headliners."
9:15 a. m.—NBC, Parnassus Trio.
11:30 a. m.—Same as WEEI.
12:08 p. m.—NBC, Luncheon Five.
1:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, "Band of a Thousand Melodies."
4:30 p. m.—NBC, United States Marine Band.

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio music.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:30 a. m.—Same as WEEI.
1:00 p. m.—Musical and studio.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
3:00 p. m.—Baseball, Fenway Park: Red Sox vs. Cleveland.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Alta H. Seymour, River Forest, Ill.
Mrs. Elizabeth Lupton, Shipley, Eng.
Mrs. Sara Hainsworth, Baildon, Eng.
Mrs. Elsie Hayden, Brooklyn, N. Y.
H. R. Hayden, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hertha Harmon, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Susan C. Campbell, Cleveland, O.
Mae A. Rich, Dorchester, Mass.
Marion Wills, Dorchester, Mass.
Cordelia W. McTarnahan, San Francisco, Calif.
Dexter B. Martin, Somerville, Mass.

$100,000.00 was spent in research to give you this book. It's yours for the cost of printing and mailing — 25c postpaid.

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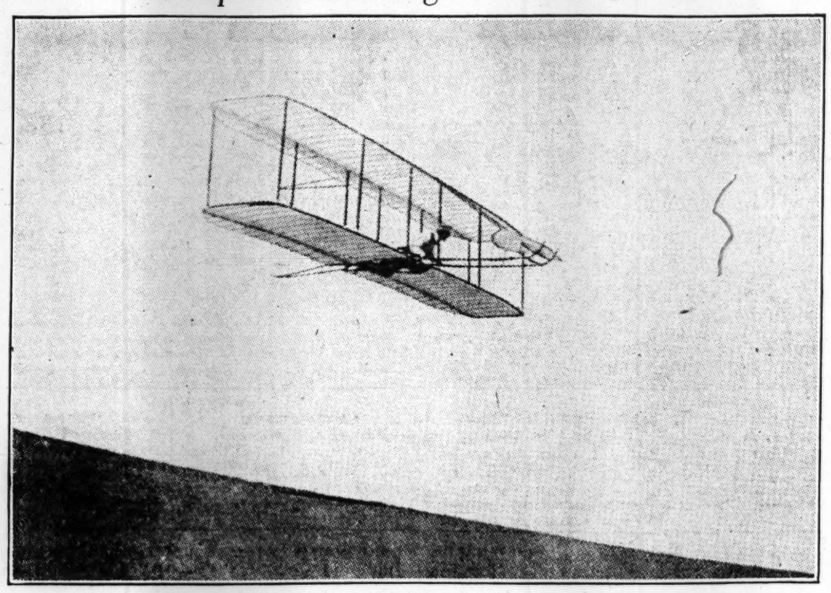
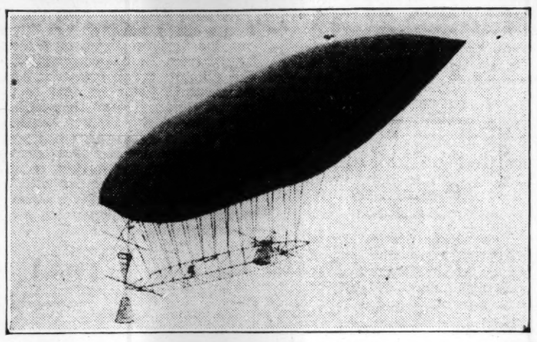
Man Spreads His 'Wings' in Two Directions





Top—Wilbur Wright in Flight at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, in One of the Early Wright Non-Power Gliders. Bottom—The Dirigible Balloon in Which Santos Dumont of Brazil Encircled the Eiffel Tower.

Late Nineties and 1900 Decade Saw Swift Progress in Flying

By HARRY HARPER
Author of "Twenty-Five Years of Flying"

This is the seventh of a series of 10 articles on the early days of flying to be published on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Interesting things were now happening, aerially, in Europe.

In France, Clement Ader had arrived by 1897 at the construction of a large man-carrying machine which had two air-screws, each driven by gearing from a couple of steam-engines located in an inclosed central body.

It was arranged that there should be an official trial of this famous "Avion" at Satory, and a commission of military officers watched the tests. Soon after the machine had started to run forward it was caught by the wind, while still on the ground, and deviated from its course. It was then seen to move down wind, and after having traveled about 500 yards it suddenly turned over.

As for the vexed question as to whether this test of Ader's was to be regarded as a "flight," or merely just a momentary "hop," an examination of the ground over which the machine had traveled showed that for the first 50 yards its wheel-marks were clearly visible. For the next 150 they could only be seen at intervals; while for the last 300 yards no marks of any kind could be detected.

The weight of expert opinion is that the machine did probably leave the ground for a short distance, but that no evidence was given that any effective control was being established over it while it was off the ground. In any case, however, Ader's experiments were of extreme historical significance, and he is entitled to a high place among the pioneers.

He and his friends asserted that the machine must have been air-borne, with all its wheels off the ground, for a distance of nearly 1000 feet.

Wrights Begin Tests

In 1900 the Wright brothers in America began their gliding flights. They decided that Lilienthal's method of obtaining balance by movements of his legs and body was neither so quick nor so effective as was necessary for gliding in anything like strong winds.

So they adopted, in their first biplane glider, a system of control by means of a front elevator and the warping, or moving up and down, of the extremities of the wings. Also, in order to lessen resistance, they decided that the operator should lie prone on the lower wing.

The first trials made by the Wrights took place at Kitty Hawk, N. C. In the preliminary tests the glider was flown as a kite, with the operater in position. The machine did not develop quite as much lift as they had expected, and they decided to make some alteration in the camber or curve of the wings; also to employ a larger amount of wing surface.

An outstanding event in Europe during 1900 was the flight, in July, of the first Zeppelin airship. The hull of this great machine, which was 420 feet in length, had been built of aluminum lattice-work girders. The dirigible had two cars, each containing a 16 horsepower Daimler motor.

The first tests took place from a floating shed at Manyell on Lake Constance. The airship succeeded in attaining a speed of 17 miles an hour, which was considerably greater than had been achieved before by any power-driven, lighter-than-air machine.

Dirigible Circles Eiffel Tower

In 1901 Santos-Dumont, piloting a little airship of 22,230 cubic feet gas capacity, driven by a four-cylinder engine of 12 horsepower, won a prize of £4000 which had been offered by M. Henry Deutsch de la Meurthe for a flight from St. Cloud, on the outskirts of Paris, round the Eiffel Tower and back again. A condition was that this must be accomplished in half an hour. Santos-Dumont actually effected the trip in 29 minutes 31 seconds.

In America, in 1901, the Wright brothers, at their camp in North Carolina, were making trials with a biplane glider which had [illegible]ng area of 308 square feet. After [illegible]e difficulty as to the center [illegible]vity of the machine, they found [illegible] possible to make glides of 300 feet. After a certain amount of further practice they decided to reduce slightly the curve or camber of their wings, and this proved a great improvement.

An airship incorporating many interesting features was constructed in France in 1902 by Paul and Pierre Lebaudy. Called La Jaume, it was of the semirigid type, having a long arrow-shaped steel-girdered keel, from the center of which was suspended a car containing a 35-horsepower motor. After certain modifications, this machine was acquired by the French Army, being the first airship considered of a sufficiently practical type to be employed for military purposes.

Wrights Turn to Power

In 1902 the Wright brothers had adopted, in their latest glider, a form of vertical rear tail-plane, pivoted so that it would act as a rudder. In the last six days of their experiments from the Kill Devil sand-hills they made more than 300 glides, the longest being one of 622 feet. The brothers now felt they had gained all the data they required from gliding, and decided that the time had come to endeavor to obtain longer power-driven flights by the aid of an engine and propellers.

By this time the development of motorcars had produced petrol engines of a type suitable for aerial use, except that in their form as the power plants for road vehicles they were too heavy for installing in a flying machine.

At first, in their quest for an engine to put in their glider, the Wrights endeavored to obtain what they required from outside sources. But in this they were disappointed, and so—having workshops of their own in connection with their bicycle business— they determined to build, themselves, a four-cylinder motor of a light and extremely simple type, developing from 12 horsepower to 15 horsepower. This work was put in hand at the conclusion of their gliding season of 1902.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:05 p. m.—"Washingtonian Home," Frederick H. Briggs.
5:15 Organ Interlude.
5:25 Camille Girouard, baritone; Mrs. M. H. Gulesian, pianist.
5:45 NBC, Skinner Concert: Chandler Goldthwaite, organist.
6:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:49 Announcement; news; baseball.
7:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
7:15 Talk by the Hon. Gaspar G. Bacon, president Massachusetts Senate.
7:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
8:00 NBC, "The New Business World," conducted by Merle Thorpe.
8:30 NBC, Del Monte Program: "Sally," with Marilyn Miller; orchestra direction of Emil Polak.
9:00 NBC, General Electric Symphony Orchestra, direction of Walter Damrosch; "Adventures in Science," Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 NBC, B. A. Rolfe's Orchestra.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Dickinson-Streeter Organ.
5:30 NBC, "Blue Aces": dance band.
5:55 Kyanize Road Man.
6:03 Freddie Welch's Orchestra.
6:20 Sport Digest.
6:30 "Singing the Blues."
6:45 NBC, Literary Digest Prohibition Poll.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, The Fuller Man: Earle Spicer, baritone: male quartet; orchestra.
8:00 NBC, "Dixies Circus": sketch.
8:15 Burgess Nature League.
8:45 Concert program.
9:00 Sulsen String Quartet.
9:30 NBC, Minstrels.
10:00 "Under Dixie Skies."
10:30 Time; Bert Lowe's Statler Orchestra.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:03 Sport Digest; temperature.
11:09 NBC, Bernie Cummins' Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:15 New England Dairy and Food Council Program.
5:30 Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:45 The Henry G. Wilton Realtors; time.
6:00 Scott Oracle and Orchestra.
6:15 Netoco Concert Orchestra.
6:30 Riverside Ramblers Orchestra.
6:45 Davol Book of the Opera: "La Traviata."
6:59 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 The Lady of the Ivories.
7:20 Talk, A. J. Philpott.
7:30 CBS, The Captivators Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, "Exploring the Jungle of Science," Dr. Arthur Torrance.
8:15 CBS, "Romance of American Industry."
8:30 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Hank Simmons's Show Boat: "Davy Crockett."
10:00 CBS, Paramount-Publix Hour: Horace Heidt and his Californians; Marcia Freer, soprano; Paul Ash, with his stage show; David Mendoza and the Paramount Orchestra; Jesse Crawford, organist.
11:00 Time; baseball; news.
11:15 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Huston Ray and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Cynthia Brigham, organist.
5:30 Twilight program: instrumental trio.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:15 Fishermen's program.
6:30 P. A. Libby Co. Ensemble.
6:45 Musical program: National Association of Letter Carriers of Gloucester.
7:00 The Toreadors: concert ensemble.
7:30 Time announcement.

FOR SUNDAY, MAY 4

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

2:45 p. m.—Marjorie Cohen, pianist.
3:00 Questions and Answers, Sam Curtis.
3:15 "Home Historian."
3:30 Sam Curtis' radio chat.
3:45 Pianist; reader.
4:00 NBC, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman's Hour.
5:00 NBC, Davey Hour; male quartet; mixed quartet; instrumental trio; organist.
7:00 NBC, Iodent Big Brother Club with Bob Emery; "Stephen Decatur," dramatic sketch; Carson Robison, novelty songs; Harry Edison, drums; Joseph Kahn, pianist.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney concert: Walter Smith and his band.
9:00 Sunday night talk.
9:10 Masterpiece pianist.
9:15 NBC, Atwater Kent Hour: Mary Lewis, soprano; male quartet: orchestra, direction Josef Pasternack.
10:15 NBC, Studebaker Champions Orchestra.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

10:45 a. m.—South Church (Congregational).
1:43 p. m.—Edward MacHugh, baritone.
2:00 NBC, Roxy Symphony Orchestra.
3:00 Roy-Clair Romance of Jewels.
3:30 "Melody Parade."
4:00 Excerpts from opera "Priscilla."
5:00 NBC, Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick.
6:03 Michael Ahern, baritone; James Pappoutsakis, flutist; Albert Burleigh, pianist.
6:30 American Legion Hour.
7:00 Apollo Musical Chocolate-Box: vocal duo; orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Williams' Oilomatics: Fred Waldner, tenor; orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies: mixed quartet; orchestra.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour: Lewis E. Lawes, warden of Sing Sing; sketches; music.
9:15 Canadian Pacific Ballad Opera: "Prince Charlie and Flora."
9:45 Vannini Symphony Ensemble.
10:15 Sport Digest.
10:30 Time; WBZ Players.
11:15 NBC, time; weather; temperature.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 to 11:00 CBS programs.
11:00 The Temple Israel.
12:15 p. m.—Time; Musical Interlude.
12:30 CBS, From London: "Two Ways to World Peace," J. L. Garvin.
12:45 Moment Musicale.
2:00 CBS, Ballad Hour.
2:30 From Braves Field.
5:00 CBS, Toscha Seidel, violinist; John Barclay, baritone.
5:30 CBS, Rev. Donald Grey Barnhouse.
6:00 Fox Furriers; soloists; male trio; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, The Gauchos: Argentine music.
6:50 Time; news; weather.
7:00 CBS, "The Globe Trotter."
7:30 CBS, Twinplex Twins.
7:45 CBS, Paul Wooten, Washington correspondent.
8:00 CBS, Soloists; orchestra.
8:30 CBS, New York Air Show program; Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.
9:00 CBS, Majestic Theater of the Air; Redferne Hollinshead, tenor; male quartet; Arnold Johnson and his orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Will Rogers; Squibb Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, "Around the Samovar": Russian music.
11:00 Time; news; Metropolitan Theater organ.
12:00 CBS, Coral Islanders: Hawaiian group.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

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The Week's Program Trend

Do You Want Television?

RADIOCASTING now has its "first nights" on Broadway. In the Times Square studio of the National Broadcasting Company outstanding programs, two or three a week, are presented "in person" to selected audiences. Down between the radiocasting stage and the audience hangs a glass curtain through which the performers may be seen but the audience cannot be heard by the outside world. Once a week the NBC conducts an "at home" reception in this studio. Clients—commercial program sponsors—and their representatives constitute the audience, and both sustaining and commercial programs feature the entertainment. This advertisement of program wares is radiocast to the listener outside, who to the listener within the studio gates is the "consumer" whom he is asking to buy.

In this development of radio showmanship there is a further and more significant implication. It is an implication that takes on additional force when considered alongside the two most recent developments in television. The Bell Telephone Laboratories have demonstrated two-way television by wire. Nightly a television theater in Jersey City, N. J., has been furnishing a program of television by radio, accompanied by synchronized sound. Thus the veil which has clouded the vision of the radio listener is proving to be merely a curtain of transparent glass. What the listener has seen only through the exercise of his imagination he is destined to see, eventually, face to face. Whether this is a desirable destiny remains to be revealed as the results of breaking down the visual barriers between studio and listener become evident.

When the veil is finally swept away it would seem that the radio performer must develop a new method. That has been admitted in press interviews by Amos 'n' Andy, who, assuredly, may be regarded as authorities on the subject. The characters now being built up in the imagination of the listener under the urge of impressions which are wholly aural must, when sight is added to sound beside the loudspeaker, look the part as well as "listen" it. When Andy—pardon us—Amos paints the taxicab, brush, bucket and cab will be there for all the world to see. A whole maze of "props," scenic effects and costumery must be donned when the eye sees what the ear hears. How ridiculous, when that time comes, and when a shot rings clear across the midnight ether, to see the man at the microphone slap his boiled shirtfront sharply with the palm of his hand! No. In those days, guns must be guns, characters must be faces, and the dreadful possibility is that perhaps many radiocasting kings will turn out to be cabbages.

In this column we have hinted broadly from time to time that the power of radiocasting to stir the imagination of the listener and impel him to make it work was an asset of high value. When sight is added to sound generally, when the performers with all their trappings enter the living room, "in person," will the studios guard the listener's imagination against sterility, or will they deprive that imagination of any real opportunity to work? After all, there may be large consolation in the fact that the curtain which thus far has blocked the listener's vision has proved to be transparent glass in only one special instance.

Radiocasting needs some method of protecting its original ideas. There seems to be no reason why a program idea such as, say, Amos 'n' Andy's, should be "lifted" and used, brazenly and without hindrance, by other studio interests. Yet that is what Station WPCH in New York City seems to be doing. Every evening except Saturday "George and Rufus" are introduced at 7:30. "George" has a low voice which, apparently, aspires to sound like Andy's. "Rufus" is a little more successful in imitating the voice of Amos. For the Fresh Air Taxicab of America, Incorpolated, you hear something like the "Speedy Messenger Service." George does the bossing. Rufus does the work. The dialogue is weak, sometimes funny, never reflecting real humor. And the announcer, aping Bill Hay, who introduces Amos 'n' Andy, says: "Friday night, George and Rufus, in person." We venture to assert that Amos 'n' Andy deserve some sort of protection against what seems to be an attempt to pirate an idea and a form.

Nine o'clock Thursday evening. The moaning blast of a fog horn floats out over the black waters. Thin bells clink from the pilot's perch. There is the sound of the paddle wheel's swishing backwash. Clatter of ponderous chains. Hubbub of men's voices. Dull thuds of horses' hoofs. Capt. Jimmy Norton's ferryboat is in. Harbor Lights is going out over the NBC coast-to-coast network.

Sitting in your living room, you picture Capt. Jimmy Norton in his pilot house—grizzled old sea dog, spilling forth glowing yarns of the sea as the reporter, Joe, spurs him on. But if you were in the WEAF studio you would see the captain as Edwin M. Whitney, dignified, white-haired gentleman with immaculate shirt front and dinner jacket suggesting the society musicale rather than the salt spray. And Leslie Joy—well, maybe he looks like a reporter. It's hard to say. Too many reporters look like nothing in particular—that is to say, their appearance does not set them apart from other people.

Five feet back of the principals one man strokes a fiddle with the reckless abandon of a street corner celebrity. His companion tries to squeeze the works out of a silver accordion. Scattered around are the men who manipulate the musical "props." The song of the sea is a methodical sliding of a pound of sand from one side of a screened box to the other. The tune of the wind is the striking of a gong. The grinding of gears is a curious device which defies description. The fog horn, you will be astonished to know, is a fog horn.

From time to time all these "props" teasers glance toward the control room. Behind its glass stands Vernon Radcliffe, production manager. His raised hand is as dictatorial as a conductor's baton. Capt. Jimmy Norton bathes himself in the Fountain of Youth. He drops his gruff sea voice. He is back in the days when he sailed before the mast. The reporter has vanished. In his place stand Ko-San, in the exquisite gardens of her father and prison-keeper, Pao-Ling. The drama is gripping, the studio silent. Florence Malone as Ko-San pleads, weeps, warns, loves, betrays. Behind her is Walter Soderling, haughty, domineering as Pao-Ling. Almost unconsciously his eyes become slits and he raises his brows.

The years slip by in a few minutes. Captain Norton is back on the ferry, tears in his eyes as he winds up his tale for the reporter. The pilot's bell clangs. The backwash swishes. The men begin their clamor. The ferry is in. You have "sat in" on one of the most adventurous of the NBC features. When it is possible to bring all this into your living room so that you may see it without leaving that comfortable armchair, will you like it so well? Use your imagination on the answer to that question. L. A.

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HUNGARIAN 1930-1 BUDGET SHOWS SURPLUS

Balance Significant After Agricultural Troubles of Late Years

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUDAPEST—The Hungarian Budget for 1930-31 shows a surplus of 3,000,000 pengoe (about $510,000), the total expenditure amounting to 1,398,100,000, and the receipts to 1,401,100,000 pengoe.

Though the balance on the right side is very small, the fact that Hungary can record a surplus, after the serious agricultural crisis through which it has passed during the last few years, is significant. State expenditure has been reduced in the new budget by 30,500,000 pengoe. Dr. Alexander Wekerle, Minister of Finance, in introducing the budget, declared that every effort would be made to reduce public expenditure, and promised that during the next five years such economies would be introduced as would produce a saving of 10 per cent of the present charges for state officials' salaries. Improvements in the whole financial machine leading to greater economy by more simplified methods were also under consideration.

Since the liquidation of the financial problems arising out of the war at the Hague Conference, Hungary had secured once more the right to borrow as it considered fit and the Government is now making arrangements for foreign loans; these, however, will be limited to economic investments and the check upon unnecessary borrowing by local authorities would be maintained.

Customs duties should be revised when conditions allowed, for protection was an expensive expedient. The present agricultural crisis could be relieved to some extent by intensified farming, and more attention should be given to the growth of raw materials necessary for industry. To some extent this was already being done, as was shown by the fact that now 15,000 acres were under flax, more than seven times the area in the previous season, while the area under hemp had increased from 750 to nearly 10,000 acres.

The Minister advocated the extension of this practice to sugar-beet growing, sheep-raising for wool, etc., and pointed out that cattle-breeding was still an important source of revenue for the farmer.

WOMEN TO STUDY NATIONAL STEPS TO WORLD PEACE

(Continued from Page 1)

had not carried on sufficient education to justify taking the stand now, and that it is not equipped to provide information for study relative to possible future proposals for national legislation.

A stirring appeal on behalf of the proposal was made by Miss Louise Johnson of St. Joseph, Mo., who said, "If we defer action now are you willing to have the women of the world say that the league has failed them."

A chorus of noes met her question, a prophecy of the standing vote which was taken a few moments later.

Explaining the significance of the vote, Miss Morgan said in an interview: "This is the first time that we have placed national measures on our program. Heretofore every agency that we have indorsed for the abolition of war has been an international one. I realize fully that there are some wise members of the league who fear that this is an entering wedge to future demands for support of measures dealing with details of national defense and that those who opposed this measure felt that it might be possible to ask for some such action upon which our members would not be sufficiently informed to give an intelligent vote.

"The real significance of the vote as I see it is that now for the first time a large organization has taken the stand that there are certain national measures which have a rightful place on a program which purports to further international relations.

"What we shall have to learn now is what those questions are, how well we are fitted to meet the demand for education upon them and how we can equip our members to understand them when they arise."

Plans for the study of immigration problems and the support and study of laws to give women equal status with men, and resolutions asking for amendments to the Cable Act covering the naturalization of women and for the continuance of the maternity and infancy work under the federal children's bureau were considered before the convention adjourned.

Youth, in the person of Miss Ruth Hastings of Houston, Tex., lighted a candle here on the evening of May 2, whose glow is expected to carry education and understanding into every part of the country during the next year.

Miss Hastings stood in the presence of 19 of the 71 suffrage pioneers whose names have been placed on a national honor roll as part of the league's commemoration this year of 10 years of woman suffrage. From their hands she accepted the charge in the name of the league members of today and she pledged the continuance of the preparation for citizenship which their work made possible.

On the platform was a huge cake to which each of the states had contributed a slice, the state president, the state finance chairman, and the state roll of honor chairman coming forward in their turn to give the money which represented their contribution to the national honor roll, the total amounting to $110,887.

Then Mrs. George Gellhorn of St. Louis, Mo., acting as proxy for Mrs. Maud Wood Park, the preceding president, lighted four candles, one for each year of Mrs. Park's service, and Miss Belle Sherwin, the re-elected president, lighted six, one for each year that she has served the league. There were telegrams from other famous pioneers, among them Mrs. Catt whose promise to come to the 1940 celebration was read by Miss Ludington.

A picturesque feature of the evening was the "Little Theater" arranged by Mrs. Richards of Peru, Ind., on which famous incidents of the suffrage struggle were retold.

The convention which has been filled with colorful incidents closed with a charge to the jury by Judge Florence E. Allen of the Ohio Supreme Court, who appealed to the Nation as the jury to recognize the service which women voters are giving to the United States.

Electrical Output Above 1929 Levels

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Electric light and power companies are carrying out to the full the new construction and expansion program they announced they would undertake in response to the President's economic mobilization last November, M. S. Sloan, president of the National Electric Light Association, has advised the President.

In a letter from Mr. Sloan, made public by the White House on May 2, he states that from information now available the $865,000 construction program originally announced by the electric industry will probably reach a total of $900,000,000 for the year.

As indicative of general business conditions throughout the country, Mr. Sloan informs the President that since the first of the year output of electricity has "maintained levels above those of corresponding weeks in 1929." This is all the more significant, he points out, when the fact is taken into account that the 1929 levels were abnormally high, due to the accelerated industrial activity.

"Although there is a falling off in industrial power in localized areas," Mr. Sloan declared, "this has been more than offset, taking the country as a whole, by the remarkable increases which are going on in the use of electricity in homes. The use of electricity by householders in the United States is running about 15 per cent above the levels for 1929."

FRESH STRAWBERRY SEASON COMMENCES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILMINGTON, N. C.—The 1930 strawberry shipping season in the Chadbourn and Wallace sections was formally ushered in with orders placed with railroad officials for more than 50 cars for loading and shipping to northern markets on the opening day. These cars were distributed over a wide area in the strawberry belt for the beginning of what is believed will be one of the best shipping seasons the growers have enjoyed.

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YANKEE LAD FIRST TO SEE ANTARCTICA

(Continued from Page 1)

and Portland, during nor'east blows 'round Point Judith. And too, Stonington was early a port of sealers.

The harbor and his father's famous shipyard were young Nat's playgrounds; here he learned the whys and wherefores of spars and hulls and sails. A few years and this tousled-headed mite was grown to boyhood; tall and supple, with a shock of curly blond hair and an instinctive knowledge of sea-things, for all the world a son of the ancient Vikings.

When Yankee seamen fought for the freedom of the seas in the War of 1812, young Nat Palmer at the age of 14 fought with them as cabin-boy aboard a blockade-runner; and when she was burned from under him in the harbor at New Haven he shipped another.

Rumor of Seals Far South

At that time all navigation lights were "blind" along the coast to baffle British warships, but Yankee seamen became so skilled in navigating shoal waters and reefs in the murky night watches that their skippers proudly claimed they could "smell their way from Hell Gate to Providence with their eyes shut." And so skilled became young Palmer in this stern school of navigation that he won a command at 18, sailing the schooner Galena.

Then about this time came vague rumors of vast fur seal rookeries in the Aurora Islands, south of Cape Horn. All Stonington was agog over the news; whispers of wealthy ventures ran from lip to lip.

Capt. Edmond Fanning, a wealthy shipowner of Stonington who had commanded several expeditions to the Shetland Islands, believed these rumors, for while he was cruising the South Georgias with the Aspasia he had seen great icebergs and fields of ice sailing with south'ard gales and this convinced him that land lay "somewhere between the latitudes of 60° and 65° south and between 50° and 60° west" (pp. 428-429, "Fanning's Voyages").

As these rumors persisted, the captain and his friends, who had built fortunes on such ventures, were ready to back an expedition in search of the Auroras.

So Captain Fanning fitted out the brig Hersilia, and put in command of the expedition, Capt. James A. Sheffield, an experienced sealer, who needed just such youngsters as young Nat Palmer for junior officers; a lad who could "smell his way through fog by night from Hell Gate to Providence."

Sails for the Auroras

When Captain Sheffield invited young Nat to go as second mate the adventures lurking in uncharted waters beckoned the young skipper, who gave up his command of the Galena and accepted the captain's invitation, joining the Hersilia's company at Stonington as second mate when she cleared that port for the Aurora Islands in July, 1819, by way of the Falklands.

And when the expedition arrived at the Falkland Islands in October, three months out of Stonington, Captain Sheffield left young Palmer and a sailor on an island to gather fresh provisions for the Hersilia while he continued to cruise about in search of the Aurora Islands.

The English sealing brig Espirito Santo came in from Buenos Aires for supplies and the captain told the young skipper that the Espirito Santo was on a short sealing voyage. From a member of the crew he learned that an island had been discovered by a vessel blown from her course 'round the Horn going west. Young Palmer reasoned that this island must lay east of the longitude of Cape Horn and by piecing together this information with the fact that the Espirito Santo was bound out on a short sealing voyage the young second mate watching her when she left the island, estimated the course she'd sail to reach this point; when the Hersilia returned three days later, young Palmer told his story to Captain Sheffield giving him his estimate of the course taken by the other vessel.

The Hersilia set a course to young Nat's calculations; by reason of their exactness she laid to on the lee quarter of the Espirito Santo four days later in the midst of newly discovered seal rookeries.

This discovery of seal rookeries among islands now known as the South Shetlands enabled the brig Hersilia to bring back to Stonington a neat cargo of 10,000 fur seal skins that sold for $20,000, just eight times the cost of the expedition.

News of the Hersilia's discovery and triumphant return quickly spread along the New England coast. And while shipowners at Salem, Boston, New Bedford and New York were hastening to fit out their best vessels in hopes of beating their rivals to the new sealing grounds, Stonington men quietly assembled a fleet of eight vessels, the five brigs, Hersilia, Frederick, Catherine, Emaline and Clothier, the two schooners, Express and Free Gift, and the newly built sloop, Hero.

Old records show this tiny sloop to be a scant 45 tons and barely 50 feet long on deck, less than half the length of the yachts competing for the America's Cup in July, 1920; had a beam of 17 feet and draft of seven, being specially designed to navigate shoal waters on exploration voyages in the sealing grounds.

This argosy of eight vessels squared away to clear the port of Stonington in July, 1820, with Capt. Benjamin Pendleton as commodore and young Capt. Nat Palmer, still in his teens, as master of the sloop Hero.

Sails to Unknown South

Records in the old log books of the fleet show fair weather to the Falklands but increasing stormy with gales to the Shetlands.

By the middle of November log records show the vessels of the little fleet laying in at President Harbor and Yankee Harbor, Deception Island, with the sloop Hero plying between the two bases as a freighter carrying the seal skins. Several explorations were made by young Nat in search of more seal islands and Yankee Harbor, because it offered more protection from gales, finally became the main base.

Entries in the log of Captain Pendleton's brig Frederick on Jan. 14, 1821, show that the young skipper and his sloop Hero squared away to the south'ard from Yankee Harbor on his memorable voyage of exploration that brought him in sight of the northern coast of the Antarctic Continent.

Among the books, papers and charts relating to Capt. Nat Palmer's antarctic discovery that are still in the possession of A. P. Loper, his grand-nephew in Stonington (the Hero's log book and important papers and letters of Captain Palmer are in the Congressional Library at Washington), the writer found a clipping from a New London paper dated Nov. 10, 1881, of the following account written at Weston, Mass., Aug. 27, 1881, by Frank T. Bush, who for years had been the American consul at Hong Kong, China:

The "Viking's" Tale

"At the request of my esteemed friend, Alexander S. Palmer, I give the purport of two events (the writer is giving only the one relating to the antarctica discovery) in the life of his noble brother — 'Captain Nat' — that made a deep, lasting impression upon me when related at my table in my home at Hong Kong, China, more than a third of a century ago.

"My first introduction to Captain Nat was at the Astor House in 1838 at the hands of Capt. Charles Mansfield, then in command of the ship Robert Bowne, the ship I was about to embark in for the Cape of Good Hope.

"I had known Captain Nat some years when bad fortune induced me to enlist in the service of my country; in a word, while consul at Hong Kong, he made his second voyage to China in a clipper ship of his conception, owned by the house of A. A. Low & Bros., and in her, the Houqua, he held an interest.

"He was my guest, and after much persuasion I induced him to relate two incidents which occurred in the first part of his life; and heard him repeat the following at my table to Admiral Sir John Francis Austin, to whom he was presented by myself as the discoverer of Palmer's Land, the southern point of the globe. I pass over his account of the voyage of the Hero to the South Shetlands in 1820, the scarcity of seal there and his determination to seek better hunting grounds. I can never forget the enthusiasm he manifested when he said:

"'I pointed the bow of the little craft to the south'ard and, with her wings spread, mainsail abeam, jib abreast the opposite bow, she speeded on her way to new sealing ground like a thing of light, and she was light.

Runs Into New Lands

"'With her flowing sheet she seemed to enter into the spirit which possessed my ambition, flew along the wave and over billow until she brought in sight of land not laid down on my chart, and I cruised for several days in order to satisfy myself it was not an island. I ran into several bays without meeting with seal, and headed northward drifting along under easy canvas 'laying to' at night, which consumed the majority of the day, most of the time mist so dense I could not see the lookout on the forecastle.

"'One night I came on deck at midnight, relieved my mate and took the watch, struck one bell, which brought a response that startled me; but I soon resumed my pace, turned by thoughts homeward, applied myself to the occupation of building castles in the air till the binnacle timekeeper told the first hour of the day, struck two bells that were answered by a human hand though I could not credit my ears; thought I was dreaming, as, saving the screeching of the penguins, albatross, pigeons and Mother Carys, I was sure no living object was within leagues of the sloop.

"'But the sound of bells continued until the sun lifted the fog. My chief officer, who laughed at the idea of a human soul being close on board, insisting that the sound was "tricky," called at seven bells during the watch, saying that voices were heard, and before the trencher board was laid the fog lifted, presenting to our view a frigate on the starboard bow and a sloop of war on the lee quarter, with Russian colors flying.

Invited Aboard the Russian

"'Close alongside was a boat with an officer in full costume, who stepped into the waist of the sloop and gave me a message from Admiral Bellinshausen of his Russian Majesty's frigate Rostock, requesting that I would repair on board his ship. I assented and at once entered the boat, was laid alongside, mounted on deck, and with Sou'wester on head, sealskin coat and boots, I was ushered into the presence of the venerable commander, sitting at a table in his cabin, himself and a group of officers in full dress.

"'The gray-headed mariner rose, took me by the hand, saying, through the medium of his interpreter, "You are welcome, young man, be seated." He placed a chair by his side and put the following questions to me:

"'"What is your name?"'

"'Nathaniel Palmer.'

"'"Where are you from?"'

"'Stonington, Conn., U. S. A.'

"'"The name of your boat?"'

"'Hero, sir.'

"'"What are you doing here?"'

"'On a sealing expedition.'

"'"What success?"'

"'I gave him an account of my voyage, tonnage of sloop, number of men, and general details, when he said, "How far south have you been?" I gave him the latitude and longitude of my lowest point and told what I had discovered.

Gives Discoverer Credit

"'He rose, much agitated, begging I would produce my log book and chart, to which I complied, and a boat was sent for it. In the meantime luncheon was served, many questions put concerning the seal fishery, population of my hailing port, etc., etc. When the log book and chart were laid upon the table, he examined them carefully without comment, then rose from his seat saying:

"'What do I see and what do I hear from a boy in his teens! That he is commander of a tiny boat the size of a launch of my frigate, has pushed his way to the pole through storm and ice, sought the point that I, in command of one the best appointed fleets at the disposal of my august master, have for three long, weary, anxious years searched day and night for!

"With his hand on my head he added:

"'What shall I say to my master, what will he think of me? But be that as it may, my grief is your joy. Wear your laurels with my sincere prayers for your welfare. I name the land you have discovered in honor of yourself, noble boy, Palmer's Land!"

"And to my old and loved friend is due the honor of this discovery, though England, I am sorry to say, through one of its naval officers, attempted 'to steal the thunder' which Admiral Austin assured Captain Palmer that he would endeavor to correct and give to him the proper credit."

Methodists Urged to Uphold Dry Act

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWBERN, N. C.—Resolutions urging all Methodists to uphold and support the prohibition laws were adopted at the annual meeting of the Newbern district of the North Carolina Methodist Conference at Oriental.

The main resolution deals with six phases of citizens' relation to llaw. It deplores the present laxity toward law enforcement and observance; emphasizes the belief that this laxity is traceable to the people's "indifference" rather than any flaw in the law itself; calls attention to the fact that nullificationists have no remedial measures to offer, but merely propose going back to the old ways of dispensing liquor, and criticizes the argument that prohibition cannot be enforced by federal authorities, by pointing to the inconsistent proposal of some wets that the same government which they say cannot enforce the law, should take over the sale of liquor.

The convention went on record as urging the encouragement of officials charged with enforcing the law, and advocated that "all pastors, parents and Sunday school teachers take every advantage of every suitable opportunity and every proper agency to educate our citizenship in the evils of the liquor traffic and the necessity of upholding the law."

PHILADELPHIA SHOWS BUILDING INCREASE

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA — Building construction for April in Philadelphia shows a gain of nearly one-third over April of last year, according to figures just made public by the Bureau of Building Inspection. There was an increase of 11 per cent over the figures for April, 1928.

The report shows that 860 developments were started at an estimated cost of $10,342,475 in April, 1930, as compared with 1727 operations costing $7,329,520 for the same month a year ago. April, 1930, figures show a decrease of 11 per cent over April, 1926 and 1927 which were considered a part of the post-war building boom in this city. The largest permit was for the city's new convention hall which is being erected at a cost of $5,000,000.

COMMUNICATION EXPANSION CITED AS AID TO PEACE

Influence Is Discussed at Philadelphia Meeting of Political Group

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—The growth of communication, especially the telephone and radio, was cited as the greatest influence in promoting international understanding and as a preventive of war, by speakers at the thirty-fourth annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science here May 2. The two-day meeting is for the discussion of the general topic "Economic Tendencies affecting the Peace of the World."

Addressing himself to the sub-topic "Control of International Transportation and Communication," William S. Paley, president of the Columbia Broadcasting Company, told of the increasing care that is required to be exercised by radiocasting companies to keep from being "called down" by the public. "There have been times," he said, "when even a sour note by some soloist resulted in a critical letter from a listener hundreds of miles away, while more serious breaches of 'air etiquette' have caused a flood of protesting responses."

Song, humor and laughter, by radio he said, are the great emisaries of international accord in that they enable people of all nations to realize that the world is made up of the same human feeling. He told of employees of his company who engage nightly in conversations with fellow operators in all parts of the world, regardless of space, time or the elements, expressing the belief that the ability of the radio to pierce international boundaries is the greatest augury for the peace of the world.

Unification Desired

Col. M. C. Rorty of New York, vice-president of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation, explained that each new technical improvement increases the desirability of a unification of all electrical communication methods in international service. He said that unnatural competition can result only in denying to the international public full improvements in service and reductions in charges, which might otherwise result from a unified technique and administration.

Telephone interlinkings, he said, are only in their infancy and advances in electrical technique are making it possible to utilize not only land wires but submarine cables for simultaneous telegraph and telephone transmission.

The speaker declared that perfection of telephone service is one of the main contributing factors in political and social unity in the United States. While differences in languages may introduce some difficulties in the way of the international telephone, he said, its potency should still be exceedingly great in brushing aside and smoothing out those differences in point of view from which international misunderstandings grow.

Does Not Respect Boundaries

The international aspects of present-day business were discussed by Dr. J. P. Chamberlain, of Columbia University. The movement of goods and of persons by water, land and air, he said, and of ideas by mail, telegraph and radio, does not respect artificial national boundaries.

Dr. H. B. Drury, of the United States Shipping Board, reviewing the possible sources of international friction which might arise in connection with the development of the American Merchant Marine, concluded that there was no reason for international complications. While American competition might impose some hardships on countries with established shipping interests, he found the situation in this country not different from that created by international competition in other industries.

While in some ways the American Government has thrust itself into the arena of merchant marine competition, he said, in other repects it has fairly leaned backward in its effort to avoid offense.

Population growth and migration of peoples was the suptopic discussed at the opening session by Robert R. Kuczynski, of the Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., Henry P. Fairchild of New York University, and Mrs. Edna C. MacMahon of Hunter College, New York.

College Dry Group Will Oppose Wets

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA — Meeting the challenge that the drys should organize to combat the activities of the wets, what is believed to be the first college dry organization has just been formed at the University of Pennsylvania with the prime purpose of driving bootleggers from university property.

The organization is known as the Defenders' Society and was formed in opposition to a group of wets who style themselves the Crusaders, and who have been spreading wet propaganda through the college to the point, in some cases, of advocating open violation of the law.

The Defenders pledge themselves to co-operate with city, state and federal officers in upholding the law and encouraging obedience to the Eighteenth Amendment, but their definite aim is to break up the bootleg traffic on the campus. Dr. John R. Hart, chaplain of the university, aided in the organization which is being sponsored by the University's Christian Association.

PLATFORM OUTLINED BY FRELINGHUYSEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Favoring continuance of America's traditional policy of non-interference in European affairs and a "constructive plan for liquor control," Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, who will contest in the New Jersey primaries on June 17 with Dwight W. Morrow, Ambassador to Mexico, for the Republican nomination of United States Senator from New Jersey, has just announced his platform.

In connection with his stand on international affairs, Mr. Frelinghuysen, in a statement on May 1, declared unequivocally for the maintenance of a navy of the "highest efficiency on a parity with Great Britain," and this, with his stand against commitments which might involve the United States abroad, was taken to indicate the tone his opposition to Mr. Morrow would take. No specific reference was made by Mr. Frelinghuysen to the London Naval Treaty but his opposition to the entrance of the United States into the World Court is well understood.

Government Upheld in Evidence Protest

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—While the United States may be restrained under the Fourth and Fifth Amendments to the Constitution from using unlawfully obtained evidence in criminal cases, the court cannot enjoin the Government from using such evidence in an equitable or administrative complaint.

This decision was rendered here on May 1 by Judge John B. Avis in the United States Court in action brought to revoke the permit of a Camden (N. J.) brewery to make near beer. The plant was raided by prohibition agents who found evidence indicating that beer of illegal alcoholic content was being made and sold. The company attorneys charged that the evidence was obtained by illegal methods and asked the court to restrain the Government from using the evidence to bring about a revocation of the permit.

The court declined to issue the injunction, thus opening the way to the government enforcement officers to obtain revocation of the permit.

Doric Temple Found in Macedonian Town

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—Competent Greek authorities have just announced the discovery of a Doric temple on the site of the antique Macedonian town of Valla, where today the village of Vergina stands, four hours' distance from Berea, the town where once St. Paul preached.

The temple was discovered in the interior of a strong half-destroyed inclosure. The excavations have brought to light only a few parts of the main structure. At a small distance from the peribolos of the temple a great Greco-Roman tomb, subterranean, vaulted and divided into two compartments, was found.

In the interior of the grand chamber a throne raised in marble was discovered. Under the arch runs an ornate band of flowers, lilies and butterflies painted in vivid colors. On the front of the entrance is a large painting. A head of a youth in marble was also discovered, as well as diverse fragments in ceramic. Excavations will be carried on after the necessary funds are obtained.

WELCOME ASSURED CHILDREN TENANTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Children will be welcome tenants in a new 16-story $1,200,000 apartment house nearing completion in a fashionable residential district here.

A bicycle parking room is being provided and an $85,000 playground built. The playground will contain a house with slides and other equipment and a wading pool.

On each floor of the building doors will separate the corridors leading from the elevators into the two wings to eliminate objections tenants might have for other tenants' children.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES MEET IN CONFERENCE

Delegates Establish Regional Economics Council

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Delegates to the Southeastern States Conference, called by Gov. O. Max Gardner, unanimously adopted a resolution establishing an annual southeastern economic conference and organizing a Southeastern Regional Council.

The governors of the seven states represented will each appoint three members of the special conference committee of 21, which shall present to the governors not later than Aug. 1 their recommendations for convening in October the first regional conference.

At this first conference, representatives of the states and their agricultural, commercial and industrial interests will consider and act upon the plan for the regional council.

Besides Governor Gardner, three other governors, and more than 50 economists and official representatives of the other states in the southeast were present. Also, George S. Sloan, president of the Cotton Textile Institute of New York, who was one of the principal speakers.

"The South as a whole," declared Governor Gardner, "has been suffering for years from too much independence and individualism, and for persisting in the belief that each state could exist and prosper as an independent entity and without thought or consideration for its sister states. The point has been reached now where southern states must get a common point of view on their common problems and co-operation in the solution. That is why this conference has been called, and the response from each of the seven states participating indicates that these states have all come to the same conclusion and are ready and anxious to co-operate in bringing about a better understanding and to co-operate in the solution of the common problem."

Only Adults Attend Chicago Toy Exhibit

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Two hundred thousand toys, including samples of practically every toy in the world, are on view here at the fiftieth annual Chicago Toy Fair in the exhibition halls of three hotels.

There are electric trains, mechanical sets for building skyscrapers of structural steel 10 feet high, and a Zeppelin over five feet long which can actually navigate the air.

But withal, there is an important element lacking. Men and women wind the springs and make things go, but there are no children, not a single one, about to dance in glee. It isn't a children's show.

Managers of the fair, which is primarily for buyers, are considering the possibility, however, of inviting children in some day before the exhibit closes, but they admit their apprehension that it will be "pretty hard" on the toys.

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Art News and Comment—In the Theater World

Two Women Painters

By FRANK RUTTER

London

THE art of Berthe Morisot—the friend of Manet, Corot, Renoir—who laid down her brush in 1895, and that of Winifred Nicholson, who was born in 1893, may be studied together in the Leicester Galleries. Both painters are associated with the advanced movement of their times. Both evince an essentially feminine outlook on the world and the capacity to use certain of the prevailing art idioms of their day in an entirely individual manner. Graceful and charming are the words that best describe the outstanding qualities of almost any work by either of them. Yet there is absolutely no connection between their artistic aims and achievement.

Berthe Morisot was born in 1841. She made Manet's acquaintance when, as a student of 20, she was copying old masters in the Louvre. No particular friendship sprang up between them, however, until four or five years later, when Manet was already famous as the painter of "Déjeuner sur l'herbe" and "Olympia." In the meantime she had met Corot, who took much interest in her progress and with whose friend Oudinot she studied.

It was Manet, nevertheless, who became the chief artistic influence in her life. She began to work in his studio about 1865 and her genuine talent developed rapidly and naturally in contact with his genius. His influence is apparent in her technique, in her treatment of shadows and use of high-pitched color, but her work is always original and individual. She took to painting figures as well as landscape soon after her long association with him began.

Carefully Built Up

It is difficult to put one's finger on the special qualities in her painting that give it the subtle flavor, the delicate aroma it has for us who belong to another age. Her subject-matter is always intrinsically charming. Sunny gardens, fields of blossoming grasses, river scenes with swans and boating parties, young girls and children in the sparkling luminous settings these provide, gave her all the scope she needed. She was a poetical realist. There is abundant detail in most of her canvases. The picture is carefully built up, firmly knit together. The impression of the whole she gives is always full, rich in undertones, evocative of "atmosphere." One aspect of the serene everyday life of her epoch lives on vividly in her light-toned canvases; the pleasant garden life and the days of excursions "sur l'eau," the days before speed became an end in itself.

This is not merely because her paintings have now become "costume pieces" for us, in which the bonnets and bustles of the seventies and eighties of last century figure as "props." It is because her art moves us to feel, as she must have felt it, the special beauty of each particular scene, its essential character, its æsthetic as well as its human significance. "Sur le lac," "Le Vasque" and "Le Cerisier" are three of the many delicious examples of her art in the exhibition that linger most fragrantly in the memory. Other unforgettable exhibits include a painting of Manet playing with his little daughter on a garden seat, a small oil of two pinafored children dumped down in a field in the Isle of Wight (according to the catalogue) and a delicious "Femme sur l'herbe" against a background of flowering shrubs.

Individual Nevertheless

Winifred Nicholson is the granddaughter of the Pre-Raphaelite painter, the Earl of Carlisle, who gave her her first lessons in the art, and the daughter-in-law of the painter William Nicholson, whose son the artist, Ben Nicholson, she married in 1920. She has therefore, it will be seen, been in touch with vastly different trends in art since she became a painter herself. She has developed a markedly individual style of her own nevertheless. She paints flowers with supreme enjoyment, one feels. She can manipulate most effectively a livelier color scale than Berthe Morisot and her "confrères" were used to handling.

She aims principally at making vivacious, attractive patterns in sweet high-pitched tones, and sometimes gets her happiest effects by arranging quite simply on a table a number of flower-filled jars of various sizes and shapes. Considered as so many pieces of pure decoration these blossoming canvases "come off" triumphantly, but they leave one a little unsatisfied in spite of this. Perhaps this is due to the fact that more than a sense of decorativeness has been stimulated by Berthe Morrisot's paintings which hang near by. A multitude of impressions was gathered from them, a depth of sensation experienced in front of these canvases painted 40 and 50 years ago; whereas the charming color arabesques of Mrs. Nicholson move one to quick admiration, please by their ease and lightness, but leave deeper levels of emotion undisturbed.

"NIKOLAI AND NETOTSCHKA"

A New Drypoint by Sybilla Mittell Weber, Published by William Edwin Rudge in an Edition Limited to 100 Signed Proofs at $25 Each.

What Can Art Do for the Layman?

By CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

Chicago

THERE has been much discussion about public interest in art, and some have reacned the rather hasty and unjustified conclusion that art means little to the American people. This, I believe, is not borne out by the facts. Art in terms of building, motorcars, clothing, interests the American people greatly, and a study of its less commercial forms is gaining daily. This study is sure to be profitable and is possible to all.

Everyone is interested in color. A taste for bright colors is considered by some the mark of a "modern," and by others the characteristic of a savage. Women who wear bright hats and men who wear eye-smiting neckties may then be assigned to these two groups according to individual taste. The fact is that color seems to appeal directly to our emotional natures and we recognize it, unconsciously, as stimulating. More people like painting than sculpture, solely on account of the color, and that is the reason we see bright-colored calendars hanging on walls when they have no artistic value whatever. This does not mean, of course, that a bright-colored thing is bad, but only that the brightness of the color does not necessarily have anything to do with the art quality of an object. Then there is the old superstition that a picture of a pretty girl or a sunset is "artistic." It may or may not be, but if it is, it is always on account of the way the artist has presented it rather than any inherent quality of the subject. This introduces "subject matter."

It is difficult to expect a person to think more definitely and reasonably about art than he does about other things, and, if the facts be told, Americans as a race do not seem to be particularly thoughtful. They are, on the whole, easy-going and easily pleased, and, generally speaking, they buy art carelessly, when they do buy it, because it has tickled a fancy, or been recommended by a friend.

I believe that it is far better not to buy art at all than to buy it carelessly. Art, seriously bought, even if bad, will have its reward, for it will be studied and thought over, and out of it will eventually come an improvement in taste, for taste never stands still. There is every probability that the picture which we buy thoughtfully this year, will, five years from now, seem less satisfactory to us than it now does, unless it is of unusually fine quality. That should, however, not deter us in the least from making the purchase, for what can be better than an investment in improved taste? Opinions to the contrary notwithstanding, taste can be and constantly is being improved on all sides. For example, nobody would now consider building one of the houses that adorned the United States of the early nineties, for in those days beauty was considered to be, in some strange way, against nature. Americans know better now, as a nation, and that is because, as a nation, their taste has improved.

A work of art consists of two parts, the subject matter, and what the artist has done to it. No one should buy a subject which does not interest him. He must remember, however, that he is not static, and there is every possibility, if one thinks about things, that a subject which does not at all interest us this year may be very absorbing a year from now. It is to be assumed that the artist is himself interested in the subject, or he would not have chosen it, and this interest of his, this individual touch should be felt by his public. If our own powers of perception be not highly developed it is, of course, inevitable that we shall be satisfied with something well below the best. This is true of all means of expression, and art after all is only a means of expression.

We shall exercise our powers of discrimination in deciding, then, whether the subject has been well chosen, and whether it has been well presented. It is to us good art, if satisfactory in both respects, but not if it falls below standard in either respect. A great artist will dignify and ennoble an ordinary subject, as did Rembrandt. A lesser one will perhaps degrade a subject of great possibilities. All these are things upon which we must form our own opinions, though naturally we wish to know the opinions of others in whom we have confidence.

All the artist's inspirations come from nature seen through the medium of his own personality. In studying works of art we begin to observe nature for ourselves as we have never done before. We look for effects which we believe would inspire an artist to paint, and, in the beginning, generally choose something which cannot possibly be presented in paint because the effect is a composite and depends only in part upon visual perception. The experience, nevertheless, of questioning the artist's choice of subject-matter and his ways of expressing it, the observation of what he stresses and what he eliminates (for much must always be eliminated) will exercise our sense of discrimination as nothing else can.

A print costing only a few cents may be a work of art, while a canvas costing thousands of dollars may have no art content whatever. No matter how limited one's income, there is always a work of art which may be purchased without sacrifice. In this way, by collecting, exchanging, giving to less experienced collectors the things which we have outgrown ourselves we shall find that our surroundings, natural and artificial, have taken on a new interest for us, and a meaning they never had before. This is distinctly worth while.

The Church and Drama League of America is to hold its annual conference May 7-10 at the Hotel McAipin, New York.

Helen Hayes is to play a four weeks starring engagement in Cleveland at the Ohio Theater, appearing in "What Every Woman Knows" and other pieces in her repertory.

Kennedy & Co. of New York City announce three new etchings of Princeton University by Robert Logan, showing Nassau Hall, Holder Tower and Cleveland Tower.

Pictures in Motion

By E. C. SHERBURNE

Where Words Are Needless

IN TIME the talkies will learn how to use words. Just now they talk too much. As time passes more and more persons are sure that Chaplin was right when he said there would be no need for him to talk. Another screen comedian talks now and the result is not funny. The producers will discover this, in time, when they watch audiences and discover that the spectators laugh when he is silent and are silent when he talks, unless his speeches are tricked out with "gags."

Advantages of Stage Training

This comedian at present is vocally inexpressive. There are none of the insinuating slides in his voice that make Chevalier's words so effective in song or speech, none of the niceties of tone color that Cyril Maude will bring to his talking screen version of "Grumpy" and that George Arliss uses so neatly in "Disraeli" and "The Green Goddess."

As to Expression

This is not to say that stage training is essential to success in the talkies, but merely that stage players who amount to anything learn to give full and free expression to thought and emotion through their voices. When they speak it is not as if they were parroting the thoughts of others. Having blended their own personalities with that of the characters in a fiction, they are able to speak expressively. But players who have never been on the stage can do the same thing by taking thought as to the fundamentals of their job. Some effort may be necessary for them to acquire the habit of characterization that has been instilled in the work of the successful stage player, but once acquired they will hold their own if they belong on the screen.

Mitzi Green

That years of stage experience are not necessary to expressive voice work on the screen is evident in the immediate acceptance by the public of little Mitzi Green, a child player who has become widely talked about on the strength of her work in a single picture, "Honey." It is possible that she has had theater training, but the period could have been only brief at best. She manifests that expressiveness that was evident in Clara Bow's acting when she did her earliest screen work in "Down to the Sea in Ships." One who is thinking and feeling in character, on stage or screen, does not talk with uninflected syllables. Neither does he accent the wrong word in a sentence if he speaks out of thought and emotion, instead of merely out of memory.

Those Dialogue Writers

Alarmed that some of their players who were effective in the days of the silent screen are losing their hold on the public since they were called upon to talk, the producers, who seem to have little ear for expression through the voice, are blaming the men who write dialogue. These producers reason that since their comedians were funny when they were silent, and are not funny when they talk, the fault must lie with the writers who provide the words to be spoken. Never was there a more unjust attitude toward writers than this. Some of the very men and women who are being abused for not being "funnier" have been successful writers of humor of years both in the form of stories and of plays.

Where the Burden Belongs

The fact is that these writers are turning out good dialogue, full of possibilities if spoken by players who can express themselves through the voice. How an old-time actor who had to do much with his voice, because the theaters were so poorly lighted in the days of Booth, Barrett and Forrest, would have laughed at complaints about dialogue quality. Read some of the psuedo-classics they used to act and see how trite and commonplace were the phrases they made electric in the theater by their emotional and mental powers. Ask some elderly players about Mme. Modjeska's feat of ranging through the whole scale of human emotions in a playlet that gave her only repetitions of the phrase "Come here" to speak. Only last week I heard a Negro minstrel deliver a sermon filled with wrath, condemnation, piety, prophecy, and forgiveness, and he didn't even use words. Again and again he went through the letters of alphabet. Words are symbols merely. It is the steam of expression behind them that makes them go.

"Acting With the Voice"

It is the custom in some Hollywood quarters to sniff at all players who come from the stage, and to call them "voice actors." Undoubtedly voice acting is bad acting, since the art does not conceal itself. Voice acting is a relic of the old gaslight era in the theater, when an undue amount of work had to be accomplished vocally in expression. But if speech is to be part of screen acting, certainly the player must speak expressively. He need not enlarge his effects as the stage player must do; the mechanism of the projection machine will attend to that. But there must be expressiveness in the voice when it is recorded, however delicate may be the nuances of speech. Proof of this is seen in the unsatisfactory work of certain young stars who were popular in the silent movies, but who have proved insipid in the talkies. However expressive they may be when not at work, they have not yet learned to absorb the words of their parts and give them out as if speaking their own thoughts. When they do not perform that function of absorption they are not speaking actors at all—they are merely puppets with mechanical voices, mirroring not the thoughts of the personages of a story but responding to the mentality of the director, who is not a part of the story at all. They will become speaking actors when they learn how to speak as expressively on the screen as they do "off."

'Mebbe'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—At the Erlanger Theater, Henry Duffy presents Charlotte Greenwood in "Mebbe," a comedy by B. M. Kaye.

More accurately, Charlotte Greenwood is the comedy. The blond comedian of the movies gets laughs with the ease of a sharpshooter. Whether she wins them by making faces, by dangling her long arms, by an old piece of stage business, or by a line, she injects freshness into the method. She knows the value of contrast. She is never funnier than when she does her slap-stick in a filmy evening gown.

The play gives Miss Greenwood the rôle of a devoted stenographer to a struggling lawyer. The object of her loyalty is played by Bryant Washburn, also of the movies, whose good looks are not lost on the stage. In her zeal for service she lets herself pose as her employer's non-existent partner, a woman lawyer. More things happen, but most of them seem to have come out of the author's bag of tricks. The chief purpose of the plot, which concerns a suit against an elderly small-town man because in reply to a lady's proposal he said "Mebbe," seems to be to give Miss Greenwood a chance to be funny in a court room. She is funny, extremely so, but she deserves a smarter, trimmer farce to play in.

'Ariadne'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—A. A. Milne's pleasant comedy, "Ariadne," although decidedly English in the lightness of its touch and in the gayety of its sallies on masculine frailty, has nevertheless an especially American appeal. Presented at the Goodman Theater of the Art Institute, it struck home because of its theme, the contest of the rival claims of financial interests and domestic affection.

How a clever young wife with a sense of humor outwits her impersonal competitor, business, and drives her economical husband to be quite reckless with household expenses, makes a refreshing bit of comedy. There is nothing very new about the story of winning back the indifferent husband, but there is something fresh in Mr. Milne's handling of it. The point of view of the playwright is sunny and sane, and at the same time contemporary.

Katherine Krug played Ariadne, a teasing, knowing, Milne-esque heroine. Miss Krug has admirable stage presence. Moreover, she has the sense of humor, combined with winsomeness, that the part demands. Her playing will gain as she cultivates a more conversational quality in her speech, which seems at times too studied.

John Winter, her young husband, who is perpetually setting the clock and turning out unneeded lights, is played with due solemnity by Hale McKeen. A particularly effective member of the cast was Harry Mervis in the rôle of the disturbing element, a Big Business man. One of Mervis's best strokes was the achievement of the "after-dinner look."

Two parts gently satiric of the middle class English couple were understandingly and amusingly acted by Bernard Ostertag and Neal Caldwell. Ellen Root, whose steady development is a reason for rejoicing on the part of the Goodman Theater, has a few vivid flashes in a minor rôle.

Hubert Osborne directed the play. He has carried out the English atmosphere with good effect. There is, however, a sense of drawing out of a little comedy to make it fill a big evening. Long intermissions make the tempo of the play seem slow, the picture too small for the frame. One regrets the convention that requires holding the audience a certain length of time when both the play and its presentation might be shortened with a heightening of effect.

Art in New York

Ten Years Elapse

New York

A NOVELTY in exhibitions that could well be copied in many cities is that devised by the G. R. D. gallery of Manhattan in its "Twenty-Thirty" show. Fourteen artists were invited to exhibit two paintings each, one done in 1920 and one done this present year. The results are illuminating in their indication of an artist's evolution, his development in intensity and simplification if he continues to grow, his response to fashion if he is sensitive to fads, his progress from literalism toward abstraction if mental and emotional qualities incline him that way. Artists in this show include John Sloan, Peggy Bacon, Henry McFee, Pop Hart, Alexander Brook and Arnold Blanch.

Agnes Potter van Ryn

In the new Montross Galleries, 785 Fifth Avenue, are being shown paintings by Agnes Potter van Ryn. Several phases of this artist's work are shown, including portraits that are marked by individuality of execution, but which escape the bane of overarrangement that so often mars such paintings with self-consciousness. The painter seems at the top of her bent when she can combine her skill in analysis of natural forms with her inclination to give a touch of fantasy or allegory to a picture. Thus "Dory Parade" is a gay composition, freed from the actualities of an off-shore scene, with a group of bright colored small boats sailing in an ellipse. The waves are summarized almost as if from memory, conveying a mental sense of patterned movement. In "Woodland Retreat" three deer are the central elements of interest in a landscape that has been recomposed from the natural scene. Small forms, such as bushes and little trees, are represented in unbroken blocks of color; and the larger masses, such as a few great trees, become ensembles of smaller forms. The total effect is that of poetic response to nature, with freedom from slavishness to nature's details. "Autumn Road" further proves this painter's ability to pictorialize her materials, with its graceful rendering of straggling fence lines, its chromatic interpretation of a fall landscape, and a general air of personal expression that still does not miss general appeal.

Art and Industry

"Contacts Between Art and Industry" will be the topic of speakers at the dinner to be held at Hotel Roosevelt on May 7 in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the art center of New York. The dinner will follow an all-day regional art convention at the art center on Fifty-sixth Street, when various speakers of prominence will tell what is being done to develop knowledge and appreciation of art in New York and vicinity. At the morning session Henry W. Kent, secretary of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, will speak on the services of the museum to artists and manufacturers.

Homer, Eakins and Ryder

The Museum of Modern Art, which has given Manhattan some of its most stirring æsthetic experiences this season with its important loan exhibitions of modern art, announces as its sixth show of the year, beginning May 8, a group of paintings by three American masters who, though often out of joint with the art of their own times, have lived on in public esteem. These painters are Winslow Homer, Albert Pinkham Ryder and Thomas Eakins. For this show, museum and private owners have lent paintings, many of which have not been seen publicly since the close of the nineteenth century.

Art Notes

The Fine Arts Federation of New York, comprising 16 societies, has adopted a resolution urging Governor Roosevelt to sign the pending bill creating a State Department of Architecture.

Bryson Burrough, painter and curator of paintings at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, has been made a full member of the National Academy of Design. Other artists admitted to full membership are Gertrude Fiske, painter; Cyrus E. Dallin and Sherry E. Fry, sculptors.

Additional items have been received at the Brooklyn Museum for the traveling exhibition of the arts and crafts of the Dutch East Indies. The showing is strong in batiks of large size.

Four new etchings by Philip H. Giddens, including a study of Temple Emanu-el in New York City, have been published by Harlow, McDonald & Co., New York.

E. C. S.

'Broken Dishes'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—At El Capitan Theater, Henry Duffy Players present "Broken Dishes," by Martin Flavin, with Percy Pollock. Staged by Edwin H. Curtis.

This hilarious play, with a most happily chosen cast, is "packing them in" at El Capitan. Percy Pollock, of course, is outstanding in his lovably humorous performance as the henpecked husband who for 30 years has listened to his wife's praises of her boyhood sweetheart, only to learn that he is a crook and to refrain heroically from telling her so.

Lloyd Neal, a favorite with local playgoers, is irresistibly funny as Cyrus' friend, Sam Green, who persuaded Cyrus to run off to the installation of the lodge Mogus while Mrs. Bumpsted attended the movies. His terse and trenchant remarks are an amusing contrast to his timidity toward his friend's sharp-tongued wife.

Grace Stafford has an unassuming way of stealing into the affections of her audiences, as exemplified in this production, and gives a very competent performance. Thomas L. Brower effectively, if exaggeratedly, interprets the Rev. Mr. Stump, who is another laughable character in this play, which is highly entertaining.

Others who contribute generously to the enjoyment of "Broken Dishes" are Melville Ruick, as the suitor who finally wins his suit; Alma Chester as the mother who is determined he shall not; Joan Warner and Helen Kleeb as the sisters whose suitors have been frightened away; Thomas Chatterton as the mother's boyhood friend, and Donald Campbell as the detective.

John Gielgud as Macbeth

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The present season at the Old Vic. has brought to the company John Gielgud, son, we believe, of Marion Terry, nephew, therefore of Ellen Terry, and inheritor of a great histrionic tradition. Many playgoers will remember Mr. Gielgud's promising performance of Romeo, under Sir Barry Jackson's management, at the Regent, a few years ago—an impersonation full of promise, though marred a little, as some thought, by a certain lack of virility. His repetition of the part at the Vic., however, was much stronger, while the dignified and graceful Richard II, which followed it, convinced the critics that here was a Shakespearean actor of potentially first-rate quality. Nor, throughout the season, has Mr. Gielgud once looked back. His Antony, in "Julius Cæsar," revealed a power hitherto unsuspected by many, myself included; and now comes further illumination with Macbeth, a part which, by general consent, is one of the most difficult of the Shakespearean rôles, demanding intellect, imagination, range of vocal power, and a faculty of lofty and sustained endurance, physical and mental, scarcely exceeded even by King Lear.

I have seen all, or about all, the better known Macbeths of the last 25 years, and each of them—including Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson and the American actor, James Hackett—has relatively failed, in that he has been unable to sustain the part at the necessary tension toward the close of a tragedy which, dramatically considered, peters out in the final acts. Mr. Gielgud, however, never once slackened his grip, upon either play or audience, but held the house spellbound. Alike in imaginative and comprehending conception of the part, as also in its histrionic execution, the young actor, in my judgment, easily outdistanced all his predecessors, and revealed a promise which, when, as we all expect, it comes to complete fulfillment, must give us what we have long waited for—an actor of acknowledged national supremacy in the great Shakespearean rôles.

P. A.

The New York Aquarium has accepted a bronze bust of David Starr Jordan, ichthyologist, to be presented by his friends and New York Alumni of the Leland Stanford University, of which he was long president. The bust is the work of Gertrude Boyle Kanno, whose sculpture is being exhibited at the New York Women's City Club.

The Tyranny of Time

By J. T. GREIN

London

THERE is a tradition in the English theater which has established itself, I do not know how, that a play must be of a fixed length and fill out a fixed time. Roughly speaking, we demand that a performance should last not less than 2¼ hours, and not more than three. In short, it must be enough for the evening. This curious notion is a modern development and doubtless has been determined by the economic factor, which is so insistent in these times. The habit of late dining probably has something to do with it, and the traffic congestion in London streets also plays its part. Whatever the reason, whether it be imposed by the managements or demanded by the public, the fact remains that London theaters open late and are content with one play to fill the program.

Half a century ago the three-hour traffic of the stage was filled out by a farce or comedietta at the end. The public was greedy and wanted its money's worth. Little and good is certainly better than much and bad. And I make no plea for choking the stage for the sake of killing time. But the unreason of the tyranny is that it practically excludes the one-act play, and that it often spoils the full-length play. Today there is only one curtain-raiser in the West End, "The Confederates" at the Ambassadors. To shut out the one-act play is to exclude some of the best pieces ever written for the theater. Think what a rich library of "one-acters" is to be found in French, Spanish, American, Italian and Irish drama—to say nothing of English.

Besides, a play that is complete in itself, that possesses artistic unity, is drama whether it lasts 30 minutes or three hours. It is not the time factor that makes the play. We do not dismiss a prelude by Chopin because it is short. We do not bar a picture from the Royal Academy because it is small. On the contrary, we welcome their variety. But the one-act or two-act play stands a remote chance of entering our theater. The cinema is wiser. It does not stake all on one throw. There is always a News Gazette and often a couple of short films thrown in. If the pièce de résistance fails, one can usually find some compensations. But in the theater it is "take it or leave it."

There is a more serious aspect. Because the play must last until 11 p. m., it often leads to a conspiracy of delays. Playwrights mark time with small talk. Producers fill in with unnecessary "business," and managers eke out the time with long intervals. Though the majority of plays now running last a reasonable time, most of them would be improved by tighter handling. Farces rarely stay the course, and when they do manage to finish with a triumphant burst of nonsense, as in "Odd Numbers" at the Comedy, it is because they get off the mark slowly. But while this tradition lasts, these ingenious tricks of artifice will always serve to cheat us of the play.

If we want to persuade the greater public of occasional playgoers to become regular theater patrons, we must see to it that they get measure "well pressed down and running over" for their money and trouble. Remember, they have paid in time and effort as well as in cash. To come up from the suburbs by train, bus or car, and get home again after the show costs more than the fare; to stand in a queue and then sit on a hard bench deserves some reward. A lady, speaking of her visit to a well-known theater, where she sat in the gallery, said to me: "I sat on nothing, leaned against nothing, heard nothing and saw nothing." Playgoers are not made that way. Two plays in one bill are better than one. The manager with two strings to his bow halves his risks of failure. The curtain-raiser is a more honest way of filling out the evening's bill than crafty devices, and a good two-act play is worth more than three acts long drawn out to fit the clock.

'The Rigordans'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—At the Birmingham Repertory Theater, "The Rigordans," a recent play by Edward Percy, which received its first performance by an amateur company at Coventry in 1927. Producer, H. K. Ayliff. The cast:

Squitch	Sidney Rennet
George Squitch	Kenneth Fraser
Jenny Venn	Betty Cooper
Ann Rigordan	Nell Carter
Julia Rigordan	Cicely Oates
Charlotte Holdsworth	Isabel Thornton
Dr. Felix Burn	Valentine Ware
Rev. M. Holdsworth	Reginald Gatty
John Rigordan	Douglas Quayle
Captain Blagden	Stanley Groome

This is a strong drama, provocative of thought, and suggesting kinship of outlook in the author with Chekhov and Dostoievsky. Its strength is chiefly in a hard and pitiless realism. The central character is Julia Rigordan, in whom self-righteousness of a sharp-edged, forbidding kind is reinforced by the economic domination she has, through her father's will, over the lives of her brother John and her sister Ann. The author draws deeply and with insight upon an obviously shrewd and analytical knowledge of mankind, and his characters live.

Bulgar Play in Bucharest

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—"The Gold Mine," by the Bulgarian dramatist, Stephen D. Kostoff, was presented recently by the Rumanian State Theater. In the audience were prominent literary people of Rumania. Mr. Kostoff was called to the stage at the end of each act and heartily applauded. At the end of the presentation he was given a banquet by the Rumanian writers. The translation of "The Gold Mine" from Bulgarian into Rumanian has been well done and the presentation by the Rumanian actors was excellent.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

Lessons From a Jazz Orchestra

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

JACK HYLTON and his merry boys have come back. After a triumphal tour in big provincial towns, this company of virtuosos has again found at the Théâtre des Champs Elysées the keen and enlightened public recruited for it by gramophone records, those incomparable harbingers of success. Their two concerts were two evenings of apotheosis.

I am one of those who rejoice in this enthusiasm. One should be glad at the success of such a type of entertainment. For no musical propaganda is more effective than this. The most respectable tours of sonata merchants serve our art less usefully than the superior clowning of these instrumental acrobats.

There is no paradox in this statement. I do not pretend to erect the æsthetic of jazz upon the ruins of so-called serious music. But I consider that music lovers need to see how one must love music. One must love it as these virtuosos do, with the simple enjoyment of children, with familiar tenderness. One must know how to play with music, know how to juggle with it, to touch and handle it, to caress it lovingly, to inhale it like a flower. Far too many amateurs experience, at a concert, only a ceremonious pleasure and morose delectation. They hold themselves at too respectful a distance from the musical hearth, they do not warm the feelings and the heart at it. What am I saying? A whole school of composers have thought it their duty to depend upon the irresistible power of attraction of boredom, of boredom which "makes rich" and which has some noble, lofty and distinguished quality.

Savoring Music

It is not thus that one should love Mozart, Chopin or Debussy. Their works must be delicacies for the ear, one must taste and savor them like fine fruits. One must not strip the most sublime musical work of its hidden element of epicureanism. And this is the profound lesson taught us by the romping of Jack Hylton's boys.

Here are great artists, "aces" of their instruments, who might, more legitimately than many "stiff-collared" soloists, give proof of a dignity full of arrogance. When one plays the trombone like Lew Davis, the trumpet like Jack Raine, or the xylophone like Harry Robins, one has the right to parade at the front of the stage and assume affected airs. But these young men never dream of it. They play and frolic in the orchestra like fish in water. For they are really—and how many musicians can say as much?—they are really in their "element." The jests to which they abandon themselves are of a strictly musical order. It is a sound, a rhythm, a harmony that gives rise to them. The beautiful ceremonious bows that the soloists suddenly exchange with their chief are but the ironic and pleasant prolongation of an inflection of the melody; the caricatures of timbres are often a fine criticism of the individuality of an instrument; the clowning of the saxophonists underlines wittily the idea of a rhythmic design, and the romanticism of the Italian barcarolles is caricatured with a single passage by the trombonists, who, turning their instruments upside down on the floor, accompany the "Tales of Hoffmann" by making use of the returning channel like a pole in turn plunged in the canal and withdrawn from the water by a genial gondolier. This is musical parody of the first rank.

A Ravel Concert

Recent concerts have not contained very important revelations. Let us, however, notice a very interesting evening devoted to the works of Villa-Lobos, who is, undoubtedly, a composer of quality who does not write to say nothing and who finds unceasingly ingenious and striking ways of expressing himself.

At the Colonne, a deserved apotheosis of Ravel, with the "Chansons medécasses," of which Madeleine Grey is the inimitable interpreter, and with the irresistible "Bolero." Let us also welcome the appearance in piano recitals of his "Valse," that masterpiece of languorous grace, that delightful pastiche so deeply impregnated with Viennese charm. It was to Madeleine de Valmalet that we owed the pleasure of this revelation. Her Chopin-Ravel recital, at the Conservatoire, was moreover a feast for delicate palates. One must praise highly the taste with which she interpreted "Jeux d'Eau," and the "Tombeau de Couperin," and the valor she showed in the "Valse," which is, at the keyboard, a redoubtable and exhausting work.

Finally, this week has seen the glorification of the proselytism and perservance of Gustave Bret, indefatigable inspirer of the Bach Society, the twenty-fifth anniversary of which has been celebrated. The Salle Pleyel, in spite of its imposing size, could not welcome all those who wished, that evening, to bring to the sympathetic apostle of the ancient Cantor the evidence of their gratitude. That is a really admirable result, upon which one must sincerely congratulate M. Bret, who ought to feel rewarded for his magnificent effort.

"Bitter Sweet" in Paris

The Apollo Theater has just given us an English operetta that has rather disappointed the Parisian public. This fantasy, which is called "Au temps des valses" ("Bitter Sweet") surprised Parisians by its tone of naïveté and by the extraordinary tenderness that the musician Noel Coward shows for the most familiar melodies and rhythms of the repertory. It is inconceivable that a composer can thus write a whole score without having something new to say. The dialogue is no less banal. With unimaginable slowness and placidity the author tells us the adventure of a young girl who lets herself be carried off the day of her wedding by her singing professor, experiences with him misery and love, sings in a cabaret of Vienna, suddenly loses her husband through a duel, continues to work, becomes a famous singer, ends by marrying a lord and finishes her life in the most comfortable and most honorable way.

In England, these innocent anecdotes easily win success. In France, on the contrary, one demands from authors a little more ingenuity and imaginative power. This ingenuous piece has one compensation—that of showing us the amusing costumes that provide a retrospective revue of the fashions of the end of last century. An English drawing-room seen in 1875, 1880 and 1895 really offers the observer of 1930 the most piquant surprises. But, for an attraction of this kind, the technique of the revue is sufficient and the audience considered that it was a little excessive to impose upon them, for this end, an operetta so devoid of originality.

The Beethoven Cycle

Another disappointment has come to us from the Beethoven cycle given by Bruno Walter. Musicians were surprised to see a conductor of this standing, who last year gained with his Mozart festival a success without precedent, offer us, this year, a program so hackneyed. With us, Beethoven festivals have been so abused that our public has reached the point of satiation. This is not to say that it knows all the work of the great composer thoroughly. On the contrary, its ignorance on this point is most vexatious. Very few amateurs know the quartets and the sonatas while all our musicians know the nine symphonies by heart. All conductors, foreign and native, play them to us without surcease.

Also, is it not surprising to observe the small haste shown by the admirers of Bruno Walter to go to hear him in such a program? It is a sign of the times that must be noted and taken into account. Because the Beethoven symphonies automatically procure good receipts for our concert organizers, we have been crammed with them to suffocation. The moment has arrived to introduce other masterpieces of which the public is completely ignorant. Musicians congratulate themselves upon this characteristic sign, for Beethoven snobbery had ended by hampering the most interesting musical manifestations. If our public cries for mercy, nothing is lost.

Berlin's Three Opera Houses

By WALTER SCHRENK

Berlin

WILL Berlin continue to have its three opera houses? The question is being more actively discussed than ever. Long ago I inquired into the position of the State Opera House Unter den Linden, the State Opera House Platz der Republik, and the Municipal Opera House, all three of which are beset with financial difficulties; and I described the position in these columns. Meanwhile, things have not improved; indeed, they may be said to have gone from bad to worse.

The main committee of the Prussian Landtag has voted to close the State Opera House Platz der Republik (usually called Krolloper) at the end of the 1931 season. If the decision is indorsed by the Landtag, an interesting situation will result.

The Krolloper was built, at a cost of about 3,000,000 marks by the Volksbühne. For a time it proved impossible to carry the building to completion owing to the inflation of German currency. In April, 1923, an agreement was made between the Prussian State and the Volksbühne, which insured completion of the work. The state provided 100,000 marks and undertook to meet certain liabilities previously incurred for a sum of 114,423 marks, the Krolloper passing into the hands of the state. But the state pledged itself to give the Volksbühne, every week for 25 years, a few thousand seats at specially advantageous prices, which seats were to go to the members of the Volksbühne.

Contention of the Volksbühne

Hence it is likely that the Volksbühne will not readily agree to the closing. The agreement is definite enough, and expressly deals with all possible cases under which the state could be released from its obligations without damages being due to the Volksbühne. Paragraph 12 says:

"In cases of force majeure, war unrest, epidemics, orders of Justice Courts, strikes, damage by fire, abolition of the exploitation of theaters by the state, and such fundamental causes, the agreement may cease to take effect without the Volksbühne being entitled to any damages."

The Volksbühne may argue that the words "abolition of the exploitation of theaters by the state" means total abolition. If the state were to give up running its other opera houses, in Berlin, Kassel and Wiesbaden, then of course the Volksbühne could not object to the closing of the Krolloper. But the closing of the Krolloper only is inadmissible, it may be contended because it annihilates the rights of hundreds of thousands of subscribers belonging to the Volskbühne, which rights are insured by the agreement with the state.

Possibly this point of view of the Volksbühne is correct: but the legal situation is not quite clear, and it will be interesting to know what the verdict of the court will be. The Volksbühne stands firm in its decision to submit the case to the Court of Arbitration.

Little Saving Seen

From the financial point of view, it is not easy to understand why it should be the Krolloper which is to be closed. It is less expensive to run than the other State Opera House, costing 1,800,000 marks per annum instead of the 2,400,000 required for the other. And of this sum, the greater part will have to go in fulfillment of the agreements with the heads of departments, members of the choir and orchestra, and officials. The savings will amount perhaps to 600,000 marks, which we are told will go to relieve the financial difficulties of theaters in the frontier towns. But of this, 400,000 marks will be needed if the intention of transferring the duties of the Krolloper to the Municipal Opera House is carried out; for the Prussian state would have to pay this sum if the Municipal Opera is to take over all the Volksbühne subscribers. At least, this is the view of the Volksbühne. So that very little money would actually be saved.

From the artistic point of view, the scheme is equally deplorable. What it is proposed to suppress is the one opera house in Berlin that has unity of character and follows a strong artistic policy. It fulfills a duty in democratizing art, for it enables many people of small means to attend, at a small cost, opera performances which stand at a high artistic level. It has no "stars," but a competent and excellently trained company of soloists, a no less excellent chorus, and a splendid orchestra. The art directors are Otto Klemperer, conductor, and Ernst Lefal, superintendent and producer.

Moreover the Krolloper produces modern works, and Berlin cannot do without an opera house in which works embodying new tendencies find the hospitality which very few theaters afford nowadays. The duty is social as well as artistic, for young composers must be given their opportunity to make a livelihood. They must also be able to hear their own works. Klemperer and Legal realize these points and act accordingly. Why then should, of all theaters, theirs be closed, especially as it is not an expensive one to run?

It is to be hoped that the authorities will realize the position, and be aware of the great loss to Berlin's musical life that this closing would entail. And let us hope, above all things, that the Landtag will not ratify the committee's decision.

VIOLA MITCHELL

Photograph by König-Rohde, Berlin

American Pupil of Ysaye, Who Has Been Giving Successful Recitals in Europe This Season.

The Conductorless Orchestra

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

STRENGTH, occasionally, may characterize the bulky instrument that provides the lowest note of the orchestral string harmony, rather than weakness, to judge by the outcome of the last Conductorless Symphony concert of the season. The sound of the big fiddle, that is to say, may sometimes be directly, instead of inversely, proportionate to its size, if the Conductorless settingforth of a couple of classic masterworks in Carnegie Hall furnishes fair matter for measurement. Whether the Conductorless has some uncommon artists, or whether its policy of self-direction explains what happened on the evening of April 26, I could not precisely determine; but the chord progressions both in an eighteenth-century piece—the Bach concerto for two violins and orchestra—and in a nineteenth-century one—the Brahms symphony No. 3—took on a particular impressiveness because of the plentiful resonance of the double-basses.

In regard to institutions of the regular sort, I have observed that the persons directing them habitually complain of the double-basses for not only furnishing a scanty understructure to the orchestra generally, but for inadequately serving also as support to the string department, taken by itself. To improve the state of affairs, almost every man who appears here in charge of a symphonic ensemble endeavors to fill his double-bass group to the full quota of 10 players; and of late one conductor has made the experiment of introducing an electrical contrivance that supplies extra bass tone, of supposed string quality, in climaxes.

A Problem of Balance

The problem, I imagine, pertains chiefly to balance; and inasmuch as musical balance presents itself as an artistic, rather than as a mathematical consideration, I hardly see how it can in all instances be regulated by the rule of two-and-two-equal-four. For in the instrumental economy, everybody has had opportunity at some time or other to notice, addition may produce something less than the original; and the other way around, substraction may produce something more. Here, an individual can hold against an aggregation. A count of one stands equivalent to a roll call of 100; as when a solo violinist opposes an entire orchestra, causing a light melody to soar above a sonorous accompaniment. In further comparison, a dozen amateurs blowing into tubes of wood and metal and beating upon stretched skins, can raise a tumult to outdo, by odds, all the pipers, trumpeters and drummers of Sousa's Band.

To my notion, the difference, this way or that, is to be referred to hearing; on the part, however, not of the listener, but of the interpreter. Those notes of the Conductorless double-basses came through powerfully and brilliantly to the audience because the musicians—by whom I mean the whole body of reed players, brass players, percussion players and string players—heard them. Possibly, as I have indicated, the executants on the upper notes had to keep in aural contact with those on the lower, for the reason that the signal of a conductor's hand was lacking to hold the field in unity. Again, the impelling cause may have been good musical taste and judgment. For any composition built according to the historic rules of architecture fares better in performance when the bass is firmly asserted.

The Place of Hearing

As for the place of the faculty of hearing, I believe it is the same in both kinds of organization, the conducted and the conductorless; and at the same time, not the same by any means. The same, because the sound has its source upon the platform and must there, in either case, be first heard; on the contrary, not the same, because in a conducted orchestra it suffices if the man with the baton alone hears and if the players respond, as without any doubt they can, to his exact bidding.

Which sort of study of the Bach concerto and of the Brahms symphony gives the better effect, the revolutionary or the traditional? Let us not be hasty about answering. Credit where credit belongs, the double-basses of this New York orchestra without conductor are a good deal of a delight. The violoncellos—well, they are somewhat of an affliction, though I shall refrain from attempting to tell why. The two solo violin parts, as played by Serge Kotlarsky and Mitya Stillman, interested me more than they have when recited in the other kind of ensemble by artists of ampler renown. With Bach, leave out your parade. A further experience that I found pleasant was being put on sociable, by change from ceremonious, terms with Brahms. A Brahms number on a program can be made occasion for altogether too much pomp and pretense. The Conductorless Symphony Orchestra, triumphantly announcing its third season, for 1930-31, will, I am convinced, make certain great music that has been a noise in people's heads a song in their hearts.

Shakespeare Festival

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—Signing of the contract for erection of the superstructure at a cost of £128,000 hastens the progress of the new Shakespeare Memorial Theater at Stratford-on-Avon. Sir Archibald Flower, chairman, expects the new theater to be open for the birthday festival in 1932. The original designs by Miss Elisabeth Scott have been slightly modified. Brick is to be used instead of stone, thus giving a desired reduction in cost, though it is felt by some that stone would have been a more fitting medium. The foundations probably will be completed during May.

Arrangements for the birthday festival this spring are on familiar lines. Flags of 60 nations will be unfurled and Sir Archibald Flower will receive distinguished visitors at the birthplace, whence there will be a procession to Holy Trinity Church. At the luncheon the Bishop of Coventry will propose "The Immortal Memory" and St. John Ervine "The Drama," to which Miss Irene Vanbrugh will reply. Old English dances will be done by children during the day, and "Othello" will be performed by the Festival Company at night.

The Mount Vernon Community Players won the cup for the best performance in the annual little theater tournament of Westchester County, New York, appearing in "The Shadow of the Glen," by J. M. Synge.

Boston, Bach and a Jubilee

By L. A. SLOPER

AS THE forty-ninth season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra closes, thoughts of its supporters and friends are directed toward its jubilee year. A half-century does not perhaps constitute an amazing span of life for a musical organization, but as matters go on the shores of New England, so lately Indian-infested, it is a quite respectable record. Therefore it is to be duly celebrated.

Details of what is to come to pass next season are not officially available. It is known that our ears are to be saluted by many new compositions written in honor of the event. It is understood that composers thus co-operating include Stravinsky, Prokofieff, Bloch, Hanson and Copland. It is possible that Sir George Henschel, the first conductor of the orchestra, will visit Boston for the celebration; it is certain that he will be invited.

But beyond a bare semi-centennial observance, the Boston Orchestra will give also another festival next season. The festival idea has taken a strong hold on Dr. Koussevitzky, no doubt because of the success of his Beethoven festival in the centenary year. This was followed in the season now closing by a festival of the works of Brahms. There was no anniversary to demand this festival, but Dr. Koussevitzky is not a man to be restricted by the literal limitations of the calendar.

A Bach Festival

If he were, he would not have fixed on Bach to honor next season, in connection with the jubilee; but that is what he has done. In the spring of 1931, a Bach Festival will be given in Symphony Hall. It will last, presumably, about a week. One of the principal items of the programs will be the B minor Mass, in which the orchestra will be assisted by the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society. There will be other choral numbers, certain of the Brandenburg Concertos and other instrumental compositions still to be specified. It is likely that some famous exponent of the music of Bach, such as Harold Samuel, will present some of the piano works.

Dr. Koussevitzky's present contract with the orchestra, it is understood, will expire at the close of next season. No official word is forthcoming for the present as to its renewal. There is some reason, however, to expect that it will be renewed, if terms can be agreed on. Dr. Koussevitzky has been a box office as well as an artistic success. He has brought the orchestra in the last six years to a level where it need not raise its eyes to any other in America. He is an indefatigable worker, demanding only a brief vacation period in midwinter. With no sacrifice of his artistic aims, he contrives to get along without unpleasant "incidents." All things considered, it would be difficult to find another man as suitable.

Novelties of the Season

The novelties offered during the present season were perhaps more numerous than impressive; masterpieces are not written every day. Nevertheless, several items stand out as welcome additions to the repertory. Such are Bax's Second Symphony, Sibelius's Sixth, Prokofieff's Second Piano Concerto, the Bach-Schönberg Organ Prelude and Fugue in E flat and Samuel Gardner's "Broadway."

Next season, we trust, Dr. Koussevitzky will control better his generous nature in the matter of permitting soloists. We have had this season an extraordinary crop of them, and not all, we regret to say, have been first or even second rank. It has been in the past one of Dr. Koussevitzky's merits that he let us hear for the most part the orchestra, with an occasional soloist of the first class. We hope that hereafter he will return to that excellent custom.

The final program of the season, heard on the afternoon of May 2 was made up of Weber's "Oberon" Overture, Edward Burlingame Hill's "Lilacs," Ravel's "Rapsodie Espagnol" and Brahms First Symphony.

Thus even to the end the interest of the programs was maintained—this was not a request program; that experiment of last year has been abandoned—for Mr. Hill's poem was one of the novelties introduced three years ago by Dr. Koussevitzky. A rehearing served to strengthen the pleasant impression made by this music at that time. Its fresh, charming and colorful measures mirror exquisitely the mood of the poem by Amy Lowell, on New England's lilacs, which inspired it. The Rapsodie had a nostalgic performance, and the Overture was made amazingly alive by the sharp contrasts which marked its brilliant exposition. The symphony, which was of course the culminating feature of the recent Brahms Festival, was played on this occasion as fervidly as if it had just been snatched from the shelf.

Dr. Koussevitzky, who had been greeted on his appearance by a standing orchestra and audience, was recalled repeatedly at the close to receive the thanks of his Friday afternoon subscribers, whose good wishes could hardly have been more warmly conveyed.

Lupe Velez is to have the lead in a screen version of the drama, "East is West."

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Clemenceau's Last Word

A Review by SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Grandeur and Misery of Victory, by Georges Clemenceau. London: Harrap. 21s. net. New York: Harcourt Brace. $5.

THE last book of Clemenceau, which is also his first on the war and on the peace, was published posthumously. I took it up, I confess, with some prejudice. It seemed such a pity that the man whose crown had been silence should cast away that crown after 10 years, and demean himself to the level of those who are always seeking to excuse and explain themselves. Those who have wrought greatly should let their actions explain them, and not condescend to explain their actions. Clemenceau, who was essentially a man of action, although he was incidentally a politician and a writer, clearly saw that he could add nothing to his glory by wrangling with irresponsible critics after the event. Let those who had failed, or who had not even attempted, pursue their spiteful little quarrels; he would wrap himself up in his Roman toga, and sit amid his roses, in a garden redeemed from the sea, by his tiny cottage in Vendée, looking out on the limitless ocean.

It is indeed a pity that he should break his silence. Yet the fault is not his. Marshal Foch had spoken freely to a French writer, Raymond Recouly; and, when the Marshal had passed on, Raymond Recouly published his Memorial of Foch. It was a bitter attack on Clemenceau. The old man was stung by the challenge of his former comrade-in-arms, and he wrote what neither blandishments nor pressure nor the munificent offers of publishers had induced him to write.

Foch and Clemenceau

It was my privilege to know Clemenceau; to know something of the depths of emotion, the swiftness of intellect, the generosity of impulse, that were in this man who had been compelled by circumstances to fight all his life. It was my privilege, too, to know Foch, though less well, and to esteem the qualities of the soldier. Comparisons are invidious, but certainly, both in intellect and in generosity, Clemenceau was far superior to Foch. But why make these comparisons? The story has been recalled of Goethe and Schiller; when Goethe was told that there was a discussion as to who was the greater, he said: "Cannot people be content to have two great men at a time?"

If it comes to a duel between Clemenceau and Foch, it is, of course, Clemenceau who wins. He exposes in this book all the weaknesses of the soldier—his vanity, his ingratitude, his disobedience; and his statements in general are irrefutable. Even the military qualities of Foch have been exaggerated, and his miserable handling of the situation at the Chemin des Dames, after he had been made the supreme commander, will be severely judged by historians. Yet Clemenceau courageously defended him. Had Clemenceau not "covered" him, Foch would have been broken.

Obviously, Clemenceau considered Foch to be the military instrument that was needed. He knew the limitations of Foch better than anybody else—his impetuosity, his stubbornness—but he also knew that what was wanted was a man who had complete confidence in himself and in his army and who at all costs would fight. Theoretically, Pétain was a much better general than Foch, but Pétain lacked the fire of Foch. Clemenceau chose Foch and was loyal to his choice. Foch, unfortunately, after the victory, did not regard himself as an instrument of the statesman; but felt that, like another Napoleon, it was his business, having waged war, to make peace.

Both Did Their Best

Moreover, there were occasions when Foch was probably right and Clemenceau wrong. This was notably the case in the controversy as to the moment and method of the use of American troops. Clemenceau was impatient for action. He wished Foch to command General Pershing to throw insufficiently trained troops into the mêlée, and Foch preferred not to command. I think Foch there showed more wisdom than his chief; though certainly time pressed, and logically the statesman was justified in urging speedier action. But the point is that both men did their best according to their lights, and both, in their respective ways, were great men.

Clemenceau is sincerely distressed that Foch should have begun this controversy; and, while he gives some hard knocks which cannot but diminish Foch's reputation, yet he displays his customary generosity in acknowledging the greatness of the man to whom he gave his opportunity. "After all," he writes, "I owe him a grudge for not having allowed me to end my days in the modest self-respect of a silence in which I had set my chief inward bliss. And now that I have made my reply I find myself asking whether I should not have done better to remain present but mute, even as thou, Unknown Warrior, made greater by silence! What can it matter today that Foch or I one day said this, did that? . . . We won the war with the fighting spirit of Foch, and all the others, each at his post."

And he draws from this controversy the moral that the main obstacle to our right knowledge of things is the disturbing sense of personality to which we refer every event that offers itself to our judgment. The supreme virtue of the vast epic of the Unknown Warrior lies in impersonality. "Let us accept the fact of our human condition with its greatnesses and its failings; let us try to criticize only for the sake of learning—of making progress in the direction of truth."

A More Philosophical Tone

I have said that I began to read with prejudice, and, as attack after attack on Foch was thrust home, my prejudices increased. The spectacle was lamentable; and, though Foch began it, Clemenceau might have ignored it. Yet, when I put the book down, I realized that once more Clemenceau had shown his greatness. He had not spared Foch, but he had, in the end, risen above these personalities, and he had adopted a more philosophical tone. I cannot help but think that, had he had the time to revise his book, he would have eliminated many of the personalities, and have discussed events and not men. There are many things which shock, but there are many things which soar far above these petty revelations of human foibles.

It is, for example, the fashion to regard the Versailles Treaty as utterly bad. We should remember, however, that the first criticisms of the treaty were based on its supposed leniency. The very men who blamed Clemenceau for letting Germany off too lightly have since been engaged in lightening the burden of the treaty on Germany. Clemenceau does well to remind us that, with all his distrust of Germany, a distrust which he does not disguise, he, like the old Radical he was, aimed at constructing a treaty on the foundations of right. A Europe founded upon right—that was his ideal. A Europe liberated from oppression—that was his object. And he, as much as any man, tried to repair the wrongs which had been done by the militarism of past ages, and to give new life to the peoples who had been kept in subjugation.

With all its defects, the Versailles Treaty, we should never forget, freed the Czechoslovaks, the Poles, and other peoples. Clemenceau has the courage to say that when the war began it was not, on the Allied side, a war of liberation, and it could not have been a war of liberation had not Russia collapsed. By the peace of Brest-Litovsk, France was relieved of the so-called help from allies who upheld oppression, "so that we could build up our higher moral forces again, in touch with downtrodden peoples from the Adriatic to Belgrade, from Prague to Bucharest, from Warsaw to the countries in the North . . . We had started as allies of the Russian oppressors of Poland, with the Polish soldiers of Silesia and Galicia fighting against us. By the collapse of military Russia, Poland found herself suddenly set free and re-created, and then all over Europe oppressed peoples raised their heads, and our war of national defense was transformed by force of events into a war of liberation."

Release From Injustice

Thus a peace of justice, a Europe founded upon right, the creator of independent states, was possible; and though we are entitled to criticize whatever we find unjust in the treaty, we should not ignore, as we are now inclined to ignore, the immense release from injustice that the treaty offered.

It followed that Clemenceau, athirst for justice, endeavoring to build Europe on right, could not accept the soldier's view of the desirability of the permanent occupation of Rhineland. Strategically, Foch was doubtless justified in his claim, but to annex Rhineland, or even to endeavor to disannex Rhineland from Germany, would have destroyed the moral results of the war. It is true that Clemenceau appeared to temporize on this matter, but fundamentally he saw the impossibility of perpetrating an injustice at the expense of Germany. You could not free peoples from oppression, and begin to oppress in your turn. Here Clemenceau was right, and Foch and Poincaré were unquestionably wrong.

Clemenceau bitterly complains that the fruits of victory have been thrown away, that the treaty has been whittled to nothing by his successors, who once blamed him because it was not harsh enough. There we cannot follow him. True peace can be obtained only through the friendship of peoples; by co-operation and not by coercion. The balance of pettiness and greatness, of false and right thinking, will one day be struck, and Clemenceau, like Foch, will reappear, cleaned from the dust of controversy.

Charles A. Wagner, American Poet and Editor of "Prize Poems," Which Paper Books Is Issuing as Its May Selection. Mark Van Doren Has Written the Introduction, a Critical Essay on American Poetry From 1913 to 1929.

The Machine and Mankind

A Review by WILLIS J. ABBOT.

Toward Civilization: Edited by Charles A. Beard. New York: Longmans, Green. $3.

A YEAR after posing the question "Whither Mankind?" Prof. Charles A. Beard now answers it with the bright promise "Toward Civilization." He brought to his aid in putting the original query poets, philosophers, economists, novelists and biographers. To answer it he marshals engineers, inventors, captains of industry, bonanza farmers, architects and college professors. If Bertrand Russell, Hendrik Van Loon and James Harvey Robinson took a rather drab view of the direction in which mankind was drifting, Michael Pupin, Lee de Forest, Elmer Sperry and Robert A. Millikan are confident progress is toward a higher civilization. Roughly speaking, the "practical" men in this second volume correct with a cheerful optimism the gloomy apprehensions of the dreamers set forth in the first.

As a result this volume is distinctly more pleasant reading than the first. Moreover, its literary quality speaks well for the culture of a group of men supposed to be given over wholly to other than literary pursuits. Perhaps the "ghost writer" may have lent his adventitious aid, or Professor Beard's editorial endeavors may have been applied to the attainment of felicity of expression. If not, there must be ascribed to engineering an influence upon literary style no less potent than in the last two years it has exercised upon American politics.

This is, however, by the way. The contributors to this volume do not discuss the effect of the machine age upon literary endeavor, though they do consider its relation to art, to architecture, to work and leisure, to education, to culture and to things of the spirit. Being all intensely modernistic, serving Big Business in its most sublimated forms, they are all convinced that all is right under its ægis in this best of all possible worlds, and, it is fair to state, they make out a plausible case, in which, if immediate evils seem to be due to existing economic and industrial conditions, the promise of their early correction by the very forces that have produced them is bright and even convincing.

A Golden Dream

On the jacket accompanying the volume Ralph E. Flanders is described as president of a machine tool company and vice-president of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association. A worker and leader of workers, one would say. Yet from him proceeds this golden dream of an early future:

"As a corollary to the resource of plenty, engineering offers the gift of leisure. It is a gift that is unappreciated and unaccepted. With the proper persons doing the proper work by modern engineering methods the plenty which has been offered mankind can be produced in a working week far shorter than any which has been seriously considered hitherto. . . . The four-day week is an engineering possibility. If all of us do useful work, and if distribution is sensibly organized, four days will produce a sufficiency of the necessities and material satisfactions of life. Even three days might do it. It is all a question of values. As we value goods more and leisure less, we will lengthen our work days. As we value leisure more and goods less, we will shorten them. . . . Leisure is possible, leisure is desirable. But only a serious educative preparation, and the concurrent development of the deeper satisfactions of life by the individual will ever give it real value in our times and environment."

Not leisure alone but art as well is to be served by modern machine production. What poet could write more eloquently in praise of the æsthetic than Michael Pupin, professor of electro-magnetics at Columbia University:

"Every medieval cathedral has a soul; it is a part of the soul of its designer and of the souls of the pious men who built it. So every modern machine has a soul; it is a part of the soul of its inventor and of the patient souls of the men who developed it. Who dare say that these souls are guided by a sordid spirit?"

From Detroit

From Detroit might well be expected the apotheosis of the machine. There, if anywhere, should be displayed the beneficent and humanizing influences of the Iron Man. Yet it is a city which does not make any appeal on account of beauty, refinement or any indications of especially happy living conditions for its workers. The famous wage scale of Ford does not produce any apparent indications of unusual comfort or contentment among his workers. The machine and mechanical power are employed to the highest degree, yet the enfranchisement of man is no more visible than elsewhere. But doubtless this is due to the fact that man has not yet learned how best to employ his machines, and particularly how most justly to distribute their power. Dealing with this phase of the problem, C. F. Hirschfield, chief engineer of Detroit Electric, writes:

"It would appear that our young giant Power, even in his adolescence, has already set men free in a most astounding fashion. He has made it possible to realize many dreams that have been fomented in men's brains for ages. He has given the masses such opportunities as they have never before come in sight of, to say nothing of possession. He has lifted the burden of the day's work from the shoulders of many and has placed it upon the unfeeling metal bodies of machines. He has opened up vistas of progress, of accomplishment, of improvement, of real worth that are indeed both intriguing and inspiring.

"It remains to be seen whether humanity in mass is capable of using advantageously such rich opportunities. If it is, no one can say how far the race may go. If it is not, the dire prophecies of the pessimists of the age may be expected to be fulfilled."

Can man, or will man learn to use the prodigious powers he has created for his service in such a way that they will minister to the needs of all instead of to the luxury of the few? That is the real question confronting civilization today.

R. B. Cunninghame Graham's "Jose Antonio Paez," reviewed Sept. 28, 1929, in these columns in the English edition (Heinemann), is now published in the United States by Macrae Smith Company of Philadelphia.

Bobbs-Merrill has published in America David Cecil's Life of Cowper, the English edition of which (Constable) was reviewed in these columns March 15.

Further Conjugations

Et Cetera, by Augustine Birrell. London: Chatto & Windus. 7s. 6d.

THE reviewer, who has read with professional admiration and human envy these further conjugations of the verb "to birrell," is in a dilemma when he puts pen to paper. He suffers the hesitations of an uneasy conscience; for is he not about to review a reviewer in the act of reviewing? He wonders in confusion "if it is done," as when Pirandello puts one on the stage with author and actors, and then slyly lets the curtain up before there is time to escape. And, to add to the reviewer's discomfiture, there is an essay on reviewing, at which he peeps with morbid apprehension, fearing some neat, accusatory sentence will stick in his conscience and defy all forgetting. Into which category does he fall: the first, of reviewers "who do not review the books, but write out of their own heads; or the second, of those who do read the books but are too dull to understand them"?

What is so enviable in Mr. Birrell is his gleeful detachment, that pretense of diffidence when he holds out a scattering of diamonds in his palm and says: "Mere charcoal or whatever the stuff is! not valuable, merely rare." One finds oneself turning the pages rapidly with an eye for the glittering aside, the "birrelling" parenthesis. One is, for instance, readily persuaded to agree with his objection to the dictum of Nathaniel Hawthorne's latest biographer that Hawthorne was a rebellious Puritan with a "sin obsession," and one is delighted by the glimpse of the self-styled, mid-Victorian critic neatly pruning the suckers of the modern "psycho-analytical" undergrowth. The rebellious provincial, if you like. But it is Mr. Birrell's stage whisper which remains in the memory when the full glow of his critical presence is forgotten.

"Hawthorne's earliest American ancestor was William Hathorne (for the w was first inserted by our romantic Nathaniel himself, who thus made the old Puritan stem blossom in the wilderness)." That has the sap and substance of a full-length critical essay: Hawthorne in puns and Birrell in everything.

Again, a phrase catches Boswell to the life: "He became a kind of penumbra of the Great Bear." And, when a critic writes in this seductive language, one is all the more inclined to agree with his strong complaints against those who, for reasons of delicacy—"delicacy and Boswell have nothing to do with each other," he remarks—are still withholding some of Boswell's letters from the public eye. For though Mr. Birrell is, as he explains, a contemporary of the Albert Memorial and holds "in reverence and Godly fear the once familiar injunction, 'Decency forbids,'" he distinguishes: there are revelations and revelations. Wordsworth may libel the Edinburgher in defense of Burns's memory, and Herman Melville may deplore "the undraped spectacle of a valor-ruined man." But Boswell, whom all the world laughs at, was no hero; he wished the world to be his valet:

"His was a character without reserve. From the first he made a present of himself to the world. . . . As one of his oldest friends said to him: 'Boswell, all men have their hobbies. Yours is yourself!'"

Mr. Birrell's ingenuity becomes serpentine before the subject of Bunyan as a link of Empire, and he twines himself about the matter and reappears at the end of the essay with the surprising but indisputable conclusion that Bunyan was "as good an Imperialist as it is possible for any Christian to be." For, "allowing for the divine afflatus of the period of George Augustus Sala" there was something in the contention that every English emigrant carried into his log cabin the King James Bible, Macaulay's Essays and the "Pilgrim's Progress"; and that, after the Bible, there were more copies of the "Pilgrim's Progress" in existence than any of the other books.

The pleasant ripple of shrewd scholarship which Mr. Birrell plays round his subjects from Whitefield to Hickey, a handful of divines, diarists and men of letters, is one of the mysterious delights of his humane art. One might as well throw up reviewing altogether and leave Mr. Birrell to extort fortunes from the editors. V. S. P.

On the Long Hunt

Long Hunt, by James Boyd. New York: Scribner. $2.50.

THE period of James Boyd's "Long Hunt" is that of the westward migrations of the early 1800's. The westward movement may be typified by woman's heroism, by home-making, soil-breaking, empire-building; it may be described in terms of the struggle between races, it may even have dashes of Border chivalry and the grafting of cultivated graces on primitive simplicity. Mr. Boyd has elected to re-create it as it looked to the men who were the forerunners of the pioneer; men who traversed the forests to the Mississippi and beyond before the first "movers" appeared on the trails. These men were the long hunters. They resented the coming of the settlers. Their lives were tuned to freedom.

Such a man was Murfree Rinnard. "Long Hunt" is the story of his life from the time when he strode into a North Carolina border settlement, with his pack of furs, until he fell in defending a stockade two days' journey beyond Nashville, from an attack by Indians.

Above all other things Murfree Rinnard valued his freedom, but a girl came near taking it away from him, and what she left she spoiled. Murfree would be gone in the woods six months at a time, perhaps, setting his traps, hunting his game, learning to get on well with the Indians or to keep out of their way, bound only by his own needs and desires. When the hunting season was over he would show up at a settlement, make as good a trade as he could, shed his darkened, grease-stained hunting suit for white linen and embroidered doeskin, spend his money freely in such merry-making as the settlement afforded, and then go out on the long hunt again.

Between whiles he might make a few dollars guiding "movers" to their new homes, but he despised the movers and held them to blame for the trouble with the Indians and most other ills. He asked nothing but to be allowed to look out for himself. Settlements, with their four-square rooms, their beds, their frowsy smells, their cramping quarters, he disliked, except for his brief holidays. And here was he, Murfree Rinnard, who called no man his master, promised to wed a girl of the settlements.

It was unendurable. The night of his betrothal he rose before dawn, put on his old suit, belted on his knife and tomahawk, took his pouch and his rifle, and crept out of the settlement, off for the long hunt. It was a close escape.

He did not see Laurel again for 10 years, but he was not free of her. Her face came before him on the long hunt. He had many adventures, but he never quite got away from the thought of Laurel.

Then he saw her, married. The sight brought him no freedom and no happiness, but it prompted him to return at his risk to the place where Laurel and her husband had settled when he heard that there was threat of an Indian attack upon the place, and thereby to win merit with the reader who demands repentance, even at the eleventh hour.

Murfree Rinnard's story is not pretty. The West was raw, and Mr. Boyd paints it in crude colors. With unflinching consistency he has maintained the tone of the harsh man about whom he is writing. The short sentences, the unpolished language, the simple, earthy thinking, are not James Boyd's but Murfree Rinnard's. Mr. Boyd can be, if he wishes, pictorial, glowing and exalted. This he has proved in other novels, but he shows none of those qualities here because Murfree Rinnard was not like that. Even a reader who prefers the style of "Drums" and "Marching On" will admit Mr. Boyd's right to choose the medium that he thinks best suited to his material, and will recognize his mastery of it.

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THE HOME FORUM

The World as a Forest

But even when it seemed
Their need was sorest
A knight in armour bright
Came riding through the forest.

THE other day, when I was turning over the leaves of a book, I saw this verselet prefixed to a humorous essay on Ogres by W. M. Thackeray, and probably because I had been thinking a good deal over the metaphors that have been employed to describe mankind's situation in the world of time and space, I said to myself, Thackeray was not only pretending to believe in witches and ogres when he wrote down those lines but was visualizing human life as a forest. This conception is found over and over again in the best literature of the western world. For whether because unconsciously we all retain a memory of that far past when the Aryan peoples lived in forests or at any rate on hilltops that emerged from forest land, and so must, when they traveled, perforce find pathways through tangled undergrowth and swampy, peaty fens with, overhead, a green gloom of foliage; or whether because nourished in childhood on the old imaginative tales of these peoples (which were naturally tales of adventure in forests), we all grew up with the woodland picture first presented to us in Red Riding Hood, or Hansel and Gretel, or The Babes in the Wood firmly fixed in our imagination as an impression of the universe we had not yet seen: somehow or other, it is very often the metaphor of a forest which best conveys our sense of what might be called the inner, dream, or imaginative outlook. It would seem that a good many of the thoughts about the nature of the world, as expressed in poetry inherited from the collected past experience of mankind, were extremely unfortunate ones: but there are exceptions which, when their beauty is once perceived, become a joy. The metaphor of the forest is one of these. Here is the sylvan scene: you will recognize it at once as the woodland deep and wondrously wide into which you used to like to wander as a child reading of knightly deeds at arms.

Whose lofty trees y'clad with summer's pride
Did spread so broad that heaven's light did hide,
Not perceable with light of any star
And all within were paths and alleys wide
With footing worn and leading inward far.

Against that background—the true faëry forest of beech, oak, hawthorn and holly, now so hard to find as an earthly Broceliande, though nearest of near in imaginative dream—almost the whole action went forward in what we call Romance. Into just such a wood rode Calidore, and Una too, upon her milk-white ass; here Galahad found the hermit and the ruined chapel, and here those unexpected castles, nearly always immuring some gentle princess or defeated knight, rose suddenly from out the trees,

With many towers and tarras mounted high
And all their tops bright glistening with gold.

For whole centuries men thought about such woodlands and believed in them; some people believe in them today, even going as far as to set out, as did Robert Wace, last of trouvères, to find the place of their dreams and identify fairy castle and fountain; and coming home again, as he did, no wiser than they went. So that, if a shadowy forest still often stands as an unacknowledged background to our thoughts, it is little wonder. Then, too, though the leafy forests appear to have vanished, is this so? Have they not rather simply changed to great clumps of brick and steel and granite with everything else just as it was? So that glades where goblins glare, caves where false enchanters sit, castles captained by Giant Maul or Apollyon are to be met with, today, like Shakespeare's Bottom, just translated; and there is as much need as ever for Greathearts and Red Cross knights, in full suits of armor, with shield, breastplate, sword, buckler and helmet, to come riding to victory.

Yes, the old symbols and images serve as usefully as ever to communicate ideas, and men and women who are naturally poets cling to them. Indeed, it is difficult to enter the domain of the supersensual without their aid. The great Swede, Linnæus, for instance, following up the thought, applies it in poetic fashion to intellectual warfare. Nearing the end of his labors as a botanist, with the manuscript of the book he hoped would be a guide to the study of flowers to countless fellow men who should come after him open before him, he stops, reverently to record his gratitude, that he has been enabled to arrive at the end of his researches. Evidently deeply moved, he falls into metaphor concerning his work, the superstitions he had combated, the difficulties he had encountered, and says: "It was a deep, dark forest that I entered bristling with cruel thorns that catch and tear, all which I had to avoid." Continuing, he goes on to record the temptations of the forest, the laughter of the satyrs and the enmity and sudden onsets of the sprites that seemed to haunt the shadows. Ending triumphantly with: "Nevertheless, I found the road and achieved what I set out to accomplish." Maybe there was a remembrance of Comus here, or of Dante's night of wandering in that deep, dark wood into which he had, as it were, strayed in slumber and from which he issued on a Good Friday morning in his thirty-fifth year. For Dante's wood is another famous example of the poet's thought in relationship to the outer world, symbolized by this famous figure of speech. But right down to our own time these forest similes abound.

To follow the theme throughout the intricacies of romantic literature would be a task of too great magnitude for an essay, so, only remembering Childe Roland's triumphant ride to the old dark tower across a plain, half wilderness, half forest, in Robert Browning's poem, let us pass on to our own day and come to Francis Jammès, the French poet who so much resembles English Robert Bridges. He has a lovely passage on the same theme which ends with the sentence which is a poem and prayer in itself:

"O mon Dieu, donnez moi la foi dans le forêt."

G. T.

Music Before the Lecture

Through the hush
It rippled softly,
Like small waves lifting in the sunlight
Or a breeze stirring in the grain.

Then with sudden joy
All the flowers were dancing in the garden;
Bluebells and snapdragons
Swaying in the breeze.

Quietly, now. It is the peaceful evening;
The tender Shepherd gently watches over the sheepfold
While the tired lambkins sleep.

From a far hilltop shines a glowing light,
And now I hear, in glorious crescendo,
The hosts of prophets, martyrs, saints and angels
Sing the great chorus of the church triumphant.

Behold! Behold! O Zion, thy King appeareth!
Awake! Awake! Put on thy beautiful garments!
Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty!

Peace has descended like a white-winged dove,
And we behold the calm and shining river
That leads to the great sea of righteousness.

And now the soft strains of a well-loved hymn—
*"Oh, gentle presence, peace and joy and power,
O Life divine, that owns each waiting hour,"—
Fill the great hall. Each heart sends up its prayer
And feels a quick release from all earth's care.

BEATRICE MARY BILLINGS.

** Poems, by Mary Baker Eddy.*

Official

The secret is out. For some time both have been aware of its existence, but by tacit agreement nothing was said. True, a rather leading remark was made several weeks ago—and the partner of the drive over the middle road through Clear Creek Valley responded in a vague but meaningful way. Snow lay deep in the fields, orchards had been passed on every hand and it was plain to see they knew something but were not quite ready or at liberty to tell it right out. They had all taken on a lovely purple-russet blush—which they could not hide; so, the casual remark, "The orchards seem to know something" and the casual rejoinder—"Yes, and I think the willows have got wind of it, too." That was all, but of course, bringing the willows in did make it seem as if the event which the orchard blush portended, was imminent.

Then, a week later, on the Saturday afternoon half holiday, another casual remark—just four little words and a question mark—"Where is the rake?" The rake! Well, surely the typewriter will not mind, perhaps it will be glad of a rest. The rake has been inquired after, one must go out. This sounds like certain standing engagements which must be kept.

Remembering that purple-russet blush of the orchards in the valley and the self-conscious look of the willows by the creek, not stepping for a wrap, though a chill wind is blowing straight from snow-filled gulches in the foothills, one hurries out to consult one's family. (The lilacs would know if anybody does.)

"It seems cold," one ventures. No answer, but just as well as if words painted it one shares the picture he is so fervently absorbed in seeing. Those strokes of the rake are nearly reverent. Mere questions pass unnoticed—he is seeing the secret wrought out to completion.

One takes a turn about the entire realm; a word here, a pat there, a caress for a silvering spruce. It has been so cold. It is cold, and yet the evidence all points to something the inhabitants cannot much longer keep to themselves. Suddenly the decision is made—the other rake, or perhaps the hoe—and still nobody has voiced anything.

The turn about the realm inevitably ends where the coatless one is raking covers off wee children in the borders. Again—"It seems quite chilly." This is rewarded with, "Yes, but there is a meadow lark." Ah-ha, the secret is out! Meadow Lark is official teller!

Boldly one demands, "Where is the other rake?" Four walls and a ceiling, a littered desk and a typewriter, are to have some rest.

Protea Cynaroides in the Kirstenbosch Public Garden, Near Cape Town, Africa

KIRSTENBOSCH is an exquisite public garden near Cape Town. It is perched upon the slopes of Table Mountain amidst forests and streams. Here grow wild trees, shrubs, herbs, tubers and corms, collected from all parts of South Africa by nature lovers, mountain climbers, and botanists. Great crags and precipices tower in the background, while great plains stretch away in the distance to the "Hottentots' Holland Mountains," blue, mauve, pink, or gray according to the time of day, forming a marvelous background.

Avoiding too much formality, Kirstenbosch was planned in such a manner as to preserve its natural beauty. As the main gates are entered, following the natural contour of the ground, one finds a great green lawn. Its emerald carpet is dotted with lily ponds, and a sparkling stream is there. Here and there on this lawn are spotted beds of flowers, shrubs, and groups of trees. On one side of the drive is the "Karoo Garden," a garden filled with many drought-resisting plants with thick, succulent leaves, thorny stem, or enormous bulbs rearing themselves half out of the ground. Some of these Karoo plants have beautiful flowers such as the flaming Aloe, blue Scilla, pink Buphane, and the little purple Veldt Violet. All the plants possess much character and speak wonders of that great awe-inspiring russet-veldt with its stony blue kopjes.

On the other side of the driveway a gorgeous orange-gold ribbon of mesembrianthemum bespeaks the brillance of the African flora, scenery, and sunshine. At the end of the drive is a terrace, where gay blue Anchusa, curious great orange and blue Strelitzia, and other showy shrubs display their dazzling colors around the sundial. On the hillside the "Composite Garden" looks the gayest carpet of gold red, snowy white and copper. During the winter the Aloes flare out in daring reds and pinks of all shades.

Higher still, cobbled paths wind up the mountain side and on by rougher paths till the choicest spot, the Protea Garden, is reached. This garden is kept very wild. The leaves of the Leucadendron Argentium (silver tree) gleam in the wind and sun, the little Leucadendron with the golden leaves splashes the whole landscape with sunshine, and tall and short Proteas of all shades of pink, red, and white flourish amidst the undergrowth of gray bushes and other wild flowers, where many birds, beasts and spiders make their homes. The visiting bird is a ground robin.

La Douceur

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

NUL ne peut acquérir la vraie douceur sans en arriver en même temps à pouvoir manifester la force. La douceur peut donc avec raison être considérée comme une qualité que tous les hommes devraient s'efforcer d'exprimer. Elle a parfois été confondue avec la faiblesse, mais la vraie douceur est l'opposé de la faiblesse. Le Nouveau Testament rapporte de nombreux exemples des œuvres compatissantes de Jésus. Il aimait les petits enfants, et comme le tendre berger, il était plein de sollicitude envers le plus petit des agneaux. Souvent il parlait tendrement aux pécheurs ou aux malheureux, et sa compréhension était si pleine de compassion qu'elle guérissait les malades et les pécheurs.

Dans sa douceur, Christ-Jésus était sans crainte. Son courage était parfois mis à l'épreuve en face de ce qui semblait être un danger physique aigu; et il était également inébranlable en surmontant la tentation. Il ne bronchait jamais, mais il conservait un front non rompu contre tout assaut de la tentation. Il ne transigeait pas avec le mal; aussi était-il prêt à se tourner avec douceur vers la pensée honnête semblable à celle de l'enfant, n'y trouvant aucun artifice, rien à condamner. Le pécheur non repentant tremblait devant ses réprimandes; mais les enfants et la Madeleine sentaient son amour et sa tendresse.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, manifestait à un haut degré cette qualité: la douceur; et cependant, elle possédait une force inébranlable pour résister au mal. Dans ses écrits, elle a en mainte occasion réuni ces qualités; par exemple, là où elle parle, dans *Retrospection and Introspection* (p. 80), du "mélange de la sévérité et de la douceur qui pénètrent la justice et l'Amour." Les hommes s'imaginent trop souvent qu'ils doivent développer le côté plus sévère et laisser aux femmes le côté plus doux de la nature humaine; mais la Science Chrétienne n'excuse ni le manque de force ni celui de douceur. Le Psalmiste n'a-t-il pas chanté à Dieu: "Ta main droite me soutient Et ta bonté [douceur] me rend fort"? Saint Paul dit qu'un des fruits de l'Esprit était la douceur, et il conseilla à Timothée d"être doux envers tous."

L'expérience ainsi que les préceptes ont montré que la douceur est unie à la force. La douceur demande le sacrifice d'un sens erroné du moi; et la tolérance, l'appréciation, la compassion, la gratitude, l'humilité et une affection pure accompagnent la douceur qui est désintéressée. Le doux regard, le doux sourire, le doux attouchement, la douce voix apportent des messages de paix, d'espérance et de guérison. Ils sont comptés parmi les moyens que nous avons d'exprimer l'amour pour notre prochain. Là où il y a la vraie douceur, il y a la paix de l'esprit; et il ne peut y avoir de pureté durable sans force inébranlable.

Les Écritures sont pleines d'incidents qui déclarent la beauté de la douceur. Joseph fut vendu par ses frères et emmené en Égypte; et lorsque ceux-ci y allèrent plus tard pour chercher du blé, il leur en donna plus qu'ils n'en demandèrent. Il les aimait et fut plein de tendresse envers eux. Dans la parabole de l'enfant prodigue, que relata Christ-Jésus, le père fut compatissant envers le garçon égaré et l'aima avec la plus grande tendresse. Le Maître parla aussi du Samaritain qui prit soin de celui qui était tombé entre les mains des voleurs. Les caractères désintéressés dépeints dans ces paraboles étaient doux, parce qu'ils étaient fermes dans leur spiritualité, dans leur amour pour Dieu et l'homme.

La douceur est une qualité spirituelle, que l'homme reflète en qualité d'image et de ressemblance de Dieu. Si, par conséquent, la douceur doit être révélée, l'impatience, la haine, le faux jugement et la condamnation doivent être vaincus; mais la paix qui vient avec la victoire sur ces maux est satisfaisante. Mrs. Eddy écrit dans le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne: *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, p. 569): "Celui qui touche le bord de la robe du Christ et maîtrise ses croyances mortelles, l'animalité et la haine, celui-là a la grande joie d'avoir la preuve de la guérison et a la douce conviction que Dieu est Amour."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

The Empty House

The Vagabond awoke with a start to the realization that a slow rain was falling, while in the east a gray dawn broke silently. In the half-light he saw a fantastical wonderland. Long wisps of silver fog curled upward through the trees and lay like pools of water in the hollows. Soon his fire sent up its spirals of smoke which mingled with the fog.

Later, he broke camp and started down through the trees in search of a trail that would lead him back to familiar country. But fog and steady rain made stodgy going, even for an experienced traveler, and not until noon did he find landmarks. It was a road deep rutted with the scars of ancient travel.

When the afternoon had fled well away, he came to the top of a slope. From the rise on which he stood he saw just below him an old house, its low arched eaves adrip with rain.

Any house would have been welcome to him that afternoon, but this one had a vague charm. There is something about an empty house that has been lived in like that of a book that has grown yellow and worn with constant use. He passed through the gate that sagged on rusty hinges, and went slowly up the flagstone walk to the steps. Someone had spent great care choosing and placing these stones. Now the grass thrust up long green spears between them; here and there a stone had almost sunk out of sight. To the right spread an orchard of what once had been fine old apple trees.

The doors all were locked, and so for the first time he became a housebreaker. He found himself in what was once the kitchen, and what a large room it was! Indeed it needed to be large, for he could imagine how in the days gone by the entire family had gathered there: in old Pennsylvania farmhouses the family spent a large part of its indoors hours in the kitchen. Adjoining was a great living room with a huge stone fireplace in one end. Piled under the porch he found wood, and soon he had a great fire roaring up the stone chimney.

It was then the house opened its arms to him, and they became friends. He settled down in his blankets beside the fireplace and listened to the story of happiness that once had gone through the empty rooms. He heard of the children who played beneath the trees in the summer and trained the rose bush in the garden. Their innocent laughter still echoed through the ancient rafters. The strange sweet music of the spinet wafted through the square-paned windows, hovering over blue beds of mignonette in the garden. The old room was filled with the murmur of humble tasks in the simple round: the comforting tones of a patient voice, the gentle shuffling of chairs about the oaken table where hunger lost its keen tang in the bounteous supply.

When evening came the family circled about the fireplace, and gayly roasted apples and bronze chestnuts over the glowing coals. The children watched to see who would be first to catch sight of the fire-crumbling log when it fell into the grate and sent up its fountain of sparks. The children called them stars, and laughed to see them flare out quickly into darkness. And finally silence, as the household one by one left the room.

With these fancies the Vagabond fell asleep, to wake to a red and gold morning. He stood on the wide porch ready to depart, "Oh, great-heart house," he said, "I thought I was to spend a lonely evening in the rain. I came to you a draggled traveler. All I asked was a roof, and barrier from the wind. Within I found you peopled with a merry throng. Today I leave you bearing precious memories. Now I know I never shall see an empty house looming through the rain without feeling that its walls are throbbing with the story of faithful and joyous living that I learned from you."

Far down the road where it topped the curve of a hill he turned to take farewell. The sun was shining on the windowpanes, and the reflection gleamed like the sparkle of laughing eyes.

The Humming-Bird's Nest

Her nest a bit of down from thistles blown,
Caught lightly here and there with silken thread
Torn from some grim-eyed spider's raveled web
By Mistress Ruby Throat to make a home. . . .

Jewel with wings, how soon with sudden dart
You poise above my honeysuckle vine
Or sip the sweetness from a columbine
Wooing through summer days my garden's heart.

And since your throat has been denied a song
You needs must make a harp string of the air
And listening none shall miss your voice or care
So vibrant is the zone you flash along.

—MARY WILDER PEASE, in *Our Dumb Animals.*

Music of the Waterfall

Though the waterfall
In its flow ceased long ago
(now so silent all),
yet in name 'twill ever flow,
and in fame its music grow!
—KINTO (1041)

—Quoted in "The Literature of Japan," by J. INGRAM BRYAN.

Gentleness

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NO ONE can acquire true gentleness without at the same time becoming capable of manifesting strength. Gentleness, therefore, may well be regarded as a quality which all men should strive to express. It has sometimes been mistaken for weakness, but genuine gentleness is the opposite of weakness. Numerous instances are recorded in the New Testament of the compassionate deeds of Jesus. He loved little children, and as the gentle shepherd he cared for the least lamb. Often he spoke tenderly to the sinner or to the unfortunate, and his compassionate understanding was such that it healed the sick and the sinful.

In his gentleness, Christ Jesus was without fear. His courage was tested at times in the face of what seemed to be acute physical danger; and it was equally unflinching in overcoming temptation. He never faltered, but kept an unbroken front against every assault of temptation. He made no terms with evil, and thus was ready to turn with gentleness toward the honest, childlike thought, finding no guile there, and nothing to condemn. The unrepentant sinner shrank from his rebuke; but children and the Magdalen felt his love and tenderness.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, expressed to a marked degree the quality of gentleness; and still, she possessed a rocklike strength to resist evil. She has on several occasions in her writings coupled together these qualities, as, for instance, when she speaks in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 80) of "the mingled sternness and gentleness which permeate justice and Love." Men too often imagine they must develop the sterner side and leave to women the gentler aspect of human nature; but Christian Science makes no excuse for lack either of strength or of gentleness. Did not the Psalmist sing unto God, "Thy right hand hath holden me up, and thy gentleness hath made me great"? Paul said that one of the fruits of the Spirit was gentleness, and he counseled Timothy to "be gentle unto all men."

Both experience and precept have shown that gentleness is allied to strength. Gentleness demands the sacrifice of a false sense of self; and tolerance, appreciation, compassion, gratitude, humility, and a pure affection accompany the gentleness that is unselfish. The gentle look, the gentle smile, the gentle touch, and the gentle voice carry messages of peace, hope, and healing. They are among our means of expressing love for our neighbor. Where there is real gentleness, there is peace of mind; and there can be no lasting purity without steadfast strength.

The Scriptures are replete with incidents declaring the beauty of gentleness. Joseph was sold by his brethren into Egypt; and when they came there in later years to seek grain, he gave them more than they asked for. He loved them and was gentle toward them. In the parable of the prodigal son, which Christ Jesus related, the father was compassionate with the wayward boy and loved him with the utmost tenderness. The Master told also of the Samaritan who cared for the one who had fallen among thieves. The unselfish characters depicted in these parables were gentle because they were strong in their spirituality, in their love for God and man.

Gentleness is a spiritual quality, which man as God's image and likeness reflects. If, therefore, gentleness is to be revealed, impatience, hatred, wrong judging and condemning must be overcome; but the peace which comes with victory over these evils is satisfying. Mrs. Eddy writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 569), "He that touches the hem of Christ's robe and masters his mortal beliefs, animality and hate, rejoices in the proof of healing,—in a sweet and certain sense that God is Love."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Maple Branches

Those maple boughs are low; perhaps we'd better
Get out the saw, and prune them. Yet, their shadow
I love; the green tent with the clustered crimson
Of summer phlox just seen beneath its border,
And golden-glow asway in wind and sunshine;—
Yes, even silver-green of rows of cabbage,
With dun earth-stripes between them, and the yellow
Of breeze-blown dill. Perhaps a model farmyard
Would keep its trees more trim. But yet—those branches
That almost sweep the ground—let's leave them longer.

EDITH B. SPAULDING.

Carnival in the Yakima Valley

A cherry tree burgeons into drifts of white, the flowers smothering the smooth dark silk of the long branches, their shadows making interlaced lattices of patterns on the ground. The opulence of the cherry tree leaves no room for the tree's framework to show itself, no brown branches or india ink designs of twigs such as are visible when other fruit trees are in bloom. In the full sunlight a cherry tree shines and dazzles. In the moonlight it is a phantom, silvery and silent, with no zooming bees about it, and clad in the mystery of beauty and the mystery of the night.

Multiply the one tree by thousands and tens of thousands and to the cherry trees in the Yakima Valley add the thousands more of peach trees, the hundreds of pears and plums and the hundred thousand apple trees and you have some idea of the areas of bloom that extend (with interruptions of desert) from Kennewick on the Columbia one hundred miles, to Ellensburg in the Cascades.

The slender peach trees fledged with pink have a bloom so dainty and luxurious that an orchard looks like a group of fine ladies in pink frocks. The daintiness of the petals contrasts with the crumbled brown earth they dance over, and the air is rose colored as the light glows through.

Ripples, cascades and sprouting tufts of cream-colored flowers grace the pear tree. The plum, latest of the soft fruits, looks like a Chinese water color in its black twigs and blue-white blossoms. When the apple trees join the pageant their pink-edged blossoms add the final beauty to the spring carnival.

This season is marked by the greatest amount of cherry bloom the valley has ever seen and another unusual event is the blooming of all the fruits together. From Lookout Point above the town of Yakima, the view is almost befogged with the clouds of bloom in the valley below. Fruitvale has row after row of pear trees in solid squares. Cherry Lane is a ruled off line of white and the pale pink patches of the peach orchards vary the tones of white. On Naches Heights are layers of orchard soil decorated with the rows of apple and peach trees.

The view is a blending of town, river and orchard ways. The Moxee Hills like Twin Peaks in San Francisco guard the east. A row of bare mountains topped by Mt. Clemens looms in the west. The shoulders of the tan hills shrug themselves away from the valley's fertility, the garment spring has laid in flowering squares upon the land. For variation in design are the long lined willow trees, the fine silver thread of the irrigation ditches, blue patches of the river and over all the soft warm spring sun.

The time of cherry blossoms in Japan is part of the poetry of the world. The United States is proud of the cherry blooms on the Potomac, but in the new Northwest of North America is an unsung season celebrated only by the ranchers.

'Bees and children know and love the season, white beehouses are in every orchard and white hens scratch the newly turned earth. At night the south wind brings with it a perfume of all the blooms, and with the scent comes a portent and a promise of the fulfilling harvest.

Salute to Chandeliers

Salute to chandeliers!
They are as cold as glaciers, as bright
As waterfalls, nor are princesses' tears
In fairy-tale more crystalline and light
Than chandeliers.

The glittering cascade
Sprinkles the spaces of the quiet room
Like the shrill notes of a toccata played
By a phantom harpsichord, or fills the opal gloom
With silver serenade.

Lights, ringed by quivering spears,
Glow softer than Hesperidean fruit—
As the last guardians that usurping years
Have left to old romance, salute, salute
To crystal chandeliers!

—FREMA C. BOND, in *The Observer* (London).

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Home Building | Equipment | Gardening

Design for a Modernistic Garden

By C. F. GREEVES-CARPENTER, F. R. H. S.
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TO MANY the word modernistic is anathema, as they are familiar only with the more outstandingly bizarre and atrocious examples, and perhaps they confuse modernistic, impressionistic and cubistic, to say nothing of futuristic. Yet there is something that is inspiringly simple about the straight lines and angles of a garden in the modern.

Many things have gone to make up a modernistic garden—there is the German, Spanish, Moorish and Turkish influence which may so readily be traced by one familiar with the architecture of those countries.

A suggested design for a modernistic inclosed courtyard or patio is a garden which is comparatively simple of construction. In it one presupposes a courtyard garden inclosed by high buildings on all sides. Such a position is a difficult one to treat, and one which is certainly not ideal for many plants.

In this garden the walls are painted cream, and for the purpose of the plan the central object is at the end farthest from the house. French windows open from the latter on to a flagstone terrace raised 18 inches from the floor of the garden. In the center of the terrace red brick steps are cut into the bank leading on to a red gravel walk encircling a diamond-shaped lawn. Around the edge of this latter, but about nine inches from the edge, is a border of flowers, such as white geraniums, gold and brown tulips, white hyacinths, narcissi and daffodils depending on the season. The whole of the center of the diamond is composed of a velvety carpet of lawn.

From the terrace of the lawn proper there is a gentle slope with no planting except for grass. In the two corners farthest from the house is a mass of evergreens. A suggestion would be two 10'-12' red cedars, juniperus virginiana, two of the same 8'-9' high, three retinospora squarrosa 6'-7' high and three 7'-8' high, six juniperus pfitzeriana, 4'-5' high, two ilex crenata microphylla and two pink flowering dogwoods, cornus florida rubra, 6'-7' high. These plants should be so arranged that the tallest are in the back, and that each side has a balanced planting.

In the sides of the walls, between the terrace and the planting and at a point opposite the two points of the diamond-shaped center bed, are two French windows painted in aluminum paint with border framework of jet black.

Two Oblong Pools

Between these imitation French windows and the points of the diamond lawn are two oblong pools. These may have a few goldfish in them with some low-growing aquatic plants, preferably water lilies, a very small central figure such as a frog fountain, and some hidden violet lights so constructed that they throw their beams upon these miniature fountains.

The focal point of the whole garden will be in a pool at a point halfway between the end wall (opposite the house) and the diamond plot.

In one corner of this pool will be set some bullrushes and some pampas grass. In the center of each of the four sides will be a sunken high candlepower red lamp. At the narrow ends a higher candlepower will be necessary than in the case of the others. The main feature of this pool, and the central predominating note in the garden, lies in a special conical fountain. This will have each of its sections painted first green and then powder blue, each section coming to a point. The background color of the cone will be amber. The cone is made to revolve at the rate of four revolutions per minute. At the apex is an aperture through which water is shot onto another and much smaller cone painted black at the tip and edges, and the remaining surface painted aluminum. This second cone is supported above the large cone by bronze supports, and its purpose is to force the water to fall downward playing over the larger cone. This, with its revolving colored surface, and the red light playing on it will make a most attractive feature for night decoration, and will not be at all displeasing during the day.

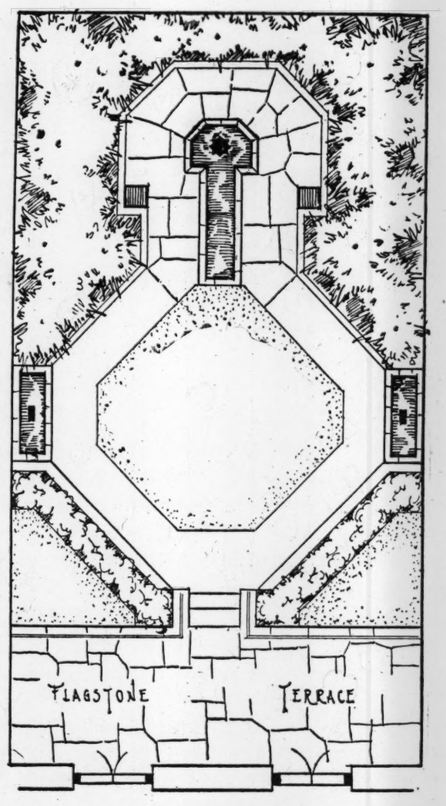
Lighting Effects

The lighting effects caused by the revolving cone and a careful combination of colors will present a most pleasing and restful vista, suggesting coolness, endless change, and at the same time, achieving an effect that is delightfully inspiring in its appeal.

The dimensions of the chief objects such as the central cone and for the three pools all depend on the size of inclosure to be treated, and must be worked out very carefully in order that nothing be out of proportion in such a restricted area.

To return to the flagstone terrace, this should have an awning of black, red and orange stripes supported above it by Moorish spears, and the edge of the awning should overhang for at least six inches.

The amount of work and the cost of fashioning such a garden are not prohibitive, and neither is this particular design limited to an inclosed garden, for with allowance for dimensional differences it could quite as well be a plan for a roof garden.



Design for a Modernistic Garden.

A Garden Full of Daisies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Cos Cob, Conn.

JUST as the evening garden is apt to suggest warm, moonlit summer evenings, so will the daisy garden bring to mind the breezy, windy summer days. This garden will not, of course, contain the common daisy that so effectively decorates our northern roadsides in June, but rather will be composed of the garden plants bearing similar composite flowers. Many maintain that the daisy form is the most artistic of all the flower shapes.

To replace the rampant field daisy in our garden we may use the Shasta daisy types, most of which were derived from the common sort. These improved daisies will give a long succession of bloom. The variety "Etoile d'Or" bears large flowers from June until September. "Glory of Wayside" gives abundant smaller daisies in May, while those of "Alaska" are huge, and borne in June. To carry out the white daisy motif one may use the tender white marguerite, or Paris daisy. In rich soil this plant will attain shrublike proportions. This plant would make an effective temporary hedge with which to define the daisy garden if the plants are set two feet apart and tended well to encourage lusty growth. The yellow marguerite, with pale yellow rays surrounding a golden center, is equally attractive. If one is skillful, and possesses a cold frame, the gerbera, or Transvaal daisy, might be managed. This is immensely popular with the florists today, and a marvel of grace and color. A border containing scarlet and buff gerberas would make an unforgettable garden picture. Good drainage and abundant sun are necessities when growing the gerbera.

There are at least three annual plants bearing daisylike flowers that deserve a place in this garden. These are the arctotis, the dimorphotheca, and the brachycome. The first named is a lusty plant with rich, dark foliage and bearing white, lilac-tinted flowers that have charming blue centers. The plant withstands drought, and its blooms are on stems sufficiently long to recommend them for cutting. Dimorphotheca aurantiaca bears orange-yellow flowers, and its hybrid forms are in shades of salmon, orange, and yellow. Most of these gay daisies have dark centers. The brachycome is a dainty plant and grows low enough to be useful for edging. Its small, graceful flowers show the paler shades of lilac and blue, as well as white. The single variety of the China aster is attractive, but since the development of the numerous double sorts it has lost much of its popularity. It is a charming plant, nevertheless, and its use will bring freshness to the garden during late summer and early autumn.

The hardy members of the daisy garden will include the boltonias, hardy asters, various species of chrysanthemum, anthemis, and certain rudbeckias, such as newmanni, called the bush black-eyed Susan. The leopard-bane, doronicum, is a comparatively newcomer, and bears yellow daisies on long stems during May, when long-stemmed perennials are few. The Japanese aster, "mauve cushion," has delightful silver-mauve flowers appearing in October, and the aster alpinus, rose, white, or lavender, comes in May or June. It is evident that the daisy garden will bloom in spring-to-autumn succession. A bit of gypsophila, rightly used, will tend to emphasize, by reason of its feathery bloom, the clear-cut outlines of the daisy flowers.

Correction

In the article, "How to Make and Keep a Lawn," by Alex Laurie, published on this page April 12, an error was made concerning the amount of fertilizer recommended. In the paragraph concerning applying commercial fertilizer in the spring, the use of Vigoro was suggested. Instead of 100 pounds to 1000 square feet, it should have been 20 to 30 pounds to 1000 square feet.

Flowery Prairies of Lone Star State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Fort Worth, Tex.

TEXAS is a wonderland of flowers. Its vast size, the light and warmth of the spring sunshine, the moisture-laden gulf breeze, and a diversity of soil and climate are some of the factors that have produced a quantity and a variety of indigenous growth. Through April, May, and June the boundless spaces and areas present a never-to-be-forgotten spectacle.

Blue is a favorite of the Texas plant world. There are acres of bluebonnets so intriguing that artists are attracted from far and near. The blue sage, a handsome wayside mint, masses its soft, light-gray-blue along the highways. It is especially desirable for border beds, and is now being cultivated by nurserymen. Then there is an iris that grows thick and close. It prefers an old secluded spot rather than the ranges where cattle graze. Among the numerous plants that bear blue flowers are to be found the larkspur, the water hyacinth, the skullcap, members of the phlox family (Including the sweet William), the blue flax, the blue-eyed grass, some of the indigos, the bluets, violets, the spiderworts, and certain of the gentians.

Yellow is perhaps the chief flower-color of the early Texas springtime. From the highways one may view great natural beds of massed engelmannia, coreopsis, Lindheimer's texana, black-eyed Susans, and many others—a glorious array.

The lacy white blossoms of the wild plum, wild carrots and parsnips, the wild candytuft, and the following white flowers furnish the embroidery for the landscape: Mexican poppies, lilies, daisies, snow-on-the-mountain, arrowheads, plantains, Dutchman's breeches, yuccas and the various bear grasses, violets, anemones, the mountain laurel, the elder, the Cherokee rose, the holly, the dogwood, the oleander, the magnolia, and the exquisite lotus.

Pink flowers and those revealing blending shades are the primroses and other mallows, the dainty little mimosa or sensitive plant, which also comes in yellow and white, the Texas Indian pink and the mountain and meadow pinks, the fox-glove, a coneflower or two, the Wahoo, a native euonymus, the mauve buffalo clover, a vivid richly hued astragalus commonly known as the locoweed, the redbud, the vetches, the wood sorrels, the verbenas and many others.

The Indian plume and the Indian paint brush, exhibiting tones of flame color, are two of the stanchest and prettiest of the red natives, The trumpet vine, that hangs from every tree-limb in wooded sections, is very picturesque. Gorgeous oleanders in the southern part of the state offer superb coloring and are highly decorative and ornamental. Great fields of massed red gaillardia give splendor and gayety. The gaillardia is now cultivated and sold in florist's shops in the North and East and in California along with other hothouse flowers.

Spangles of purple, the royal autumn color, make a glamorous contribution to the prairies of the fall season. The Texas Star thistle, the ironweed, the blazing star (liatris), the eryngo, commonly called the purple thistle, the hyacinth, the skullcap, the ageratum gentians, hollyhocks, petunias and verbenas lend their mellow variegated splendor to the closing months of the year.

Fairy Months

The very act of planting a seed in the earth has in it to me something beautiful. I always do it with a joy that is largely mixed with awe.—Celia Thaxter.

April and May are fairy months in the garden. Daffodils are dancing, forsythias and Japanese quince are glowing, cherry trees and peach trees are blossoming, and early tulips proudly lead one up and down the garden paths.

The last of the winter's mulching is now removed. Tender roses should be pruned and sprayed. Now is the time to divide the roots of the perennials in the hardy borders if they need dividing. It is also the time for planting shrubs and vines, fruit and nut trees, and all evergreens.

If seeds of perennial flowers have been sown in the cold frames they will bloom the first year. Let us look over the garden tools and see to it that they are in fine condition.

The Scotch brier rose, Harrison's yellow, is satisfactory in the garden because of its early blooming period. A yellow Scotch brier will live and bloom in the same garden in the same place for 50 years or more.

Burton Holmes from Ewing Galloway
Lilies in Bermuda. This Well-Known Favorite Is a Native of the Islands.

English Garden Work

Special from Monitor Bureau
London

In recent years antirrhinums have acquitted themselves well in beds, and a well-considered color scheme worked out with them makes a perfectly glorious picture. If planted about one foot apart antirrhinums soon meet, and one could not get a finger between the petals. This plant shows off best when the colors are kept separate. By that I mean that each bed should be filled with one variety. The darkest colors should always be at the center so that the lighter colors in the outside beds may be provided with a background against which they can show. What I have said about antirrhinums applies with equal force to godellas. They are gorgeous flowers when shown in separate colors. In spite of the strides that these half hardy annuals have made, a great many people are old-fashioned enough to think that no summer bedding scheme is a bedding scheme at all without geraniums, calceolarias, violas, pentstemons, and similar subjects. In a world which is full of variety there is room for every legitimate and beautiful thing, and I would be the first to admit that these old-time blooms are lovely. The geranium may be associated with either the calceolaria or the viola.

A very pretty bed is made by planting a mass of yellow calceolarias around the dot plant at the center, and filling up with a mixture of white violas and scarlet geraniums. A bed filled with the yellow-leaved geranium Verona and the purple-flowered viola Rosy Morn is chaste, choice, and lasting. Fuchsias of the varieties Swanley Gem and Mrs. Hoffman look very beautiful when they are planted in company with blue ageratum. The white-leaved geranium Flower of Spring makes an acceptable companion to the yellow viola Moseley Perfection. In the case of all these subjects the darker colors should be at the center and the lighter ones at the outside. Violas may be kept continuously beautiful by picking off the flowers as they fade. Golden Feather should be trimmed occasionally with the scissors for the purpose of removing truant growths, and spent geranium trusses should be taken off when they become unsightly.

Except during periods of prolonged drought there is no need to use the watering can. The Dutch hoe is a far more effective conserver of moisture.

Tulips and Pansies

A delightful idea for the May garden is to combine pansies and tulips, and pansies and irises. Yellow pansies with yellow tulips and purple pansies with the irises. English daisies, cream and yellow primulas, and lavender violas are effective edgings for plantings of tulips and irises.

As Hoppy the Toad

What a different side of things the hop-toad sees, underneath the leaves of plants, as he goes hop-hopping around in people's gardens. I am having just such a good time now myself, looking at my own little window garden from the same vantage point that he has always monopolized.

The broad window sill is higher than the desk at which I am sitting. On the window sill are window boxes, filled, year around, with various plants; and I see them now, the year 'round, as Hoppy the Toad has always seen them. First—the point of green over the dark earth, that swiftly passes so that one's eyes must be raised to see it, pushing on toward crocus-flower, daffodil, narcissus or hyacinth. Vines open out their leaves, and I can follow the underside tracing of the delicate veins; flowers seen, with eyes upturned, take on a strange, new beauty; and little trees have special charm, for there is a network of branch and limb even in the smallest thing—grapefruit trees not three inches high! or spreading bits of spruce; or little pine trees that, looked at from below, spread vast arms that suggest deeps of forest and quiet of the great outdoors.

And here, perhaps, I have advantage over Hoppy, for he can vision no great trees—or can't he, if he strays from out the gardens where he lives in domesticity, to the woods and comes to rest beneath some low ground pine.

L. H. G.

Charm of the Little Garden

The charm of the little garden is its livable, intimate quality. The most lovable home gardens are the ones that follow the idea of generations and are inclosed. As everyone knows, the very word, garden, comes from an Aryan root meaning inclosure. The garden that is quite open to the street adds interest to the neighborhood, but one loses the delight of going into the garden, of being within an inclosure set apart for a beautiful purpose.

The 1930 American Rose Annual

By E. I. FARRINGTON
Secretary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society

ROSES remain the most popular of garden flowers, partly because of their inherent beauty and partly for the reason that they have a longer season than most flowers, blooming from June until the coming of frost. The wealth of new rose varieties produced each year is almost equaled by the number of new rose publications; but none of the books, old or new, can fill the unique place which has been established for itself by "The American Rose Annual," which is issued once each year, and the 15 volumes of which make a remarkably complete rose encyclopedia.

The Annual has had only one editor, J. Horace McFarland, of Harrisburg, Pa., and this year Mr. McFarland is also president of the American Rose Society, by which organization the Annual is published.

This year's volume is notable for the wide range which it covers, geographically as well as otherwise. The garden maker who lives in the South finds that even the tender tea roses, as well as the hybrid teas will thrive in the warmer sections, while the lovely noisettes, cherokees and bracteatas have escaped from cultivation so that they are virtually native. As a matter of fact, many persons have come to believe that these roses have always been found in parts of the South. In Florida the banksias grow to great size and beauty. As yet the little polyanthas are not very well known in the South, apparently, but they grow well there and are excellent for edging beds and borders, a fact which has already been learned in the North, where much use is being made of these dwarf roses. In spite of the fact that the weather is warm, roses need plenty of sunshine in the South, and will not flourish unless they have good drainage as well as an abundance of water.

If the rose grower happens to live in Oklahoma or near-by sections he will have the benefit of a conference of the Oklahoma Garden Clubs, at which Red Radiance was voted the best red, with Mme. Edouard Herriot as the best flame colored rose, Edel as the finest white, Willowmere as the choicest pink, and Ville de Paris as the best yellow.

Most of the hybrid tea roses seem to thrive in Oregon. Indeed, Portland has become famous the world over for the luxuriance and beauty of its roses, thousands of which have been planted along the streets. In the climate of that city certain of the roses, like Los Angeles and Mme. Edouard Herriot, come on long stems, and are splendid for cutting and for exhibitions. Q. L. Matthews, who reports for that city, calls Golden Emblem the best yellow rose in this section, practically all the hybrid teas doing well on their own roots, although in most parts of the country there is a preference for tea roses which have been grafted on other stock.

Mrs. Ralph Orwig, president of the Iowa Rose Society, reports from Des Moines that she has been growing roses for 25 years, and still has some of her original plantings. She does much to preserve her roses by providing good drainage. In preparing a new rose garden last year tile drains were laid about three feet below the surface, and the ground above was filled with a mixture of yellow clay soil, well rotted barnyard dressing, cow manure, bone meal, wood ashes and sand. Over the surface to keep the clay from baking in the hot summer, three inches of good light black soil rich in lime is used. The results have been remarkable, and probably these methods followed throughout Iowa will give excellent results with roses.

These geographical reports are of course only one feature of the Rose Annual. A notable article is one written by Richardson Wright, of New York City, on "The English Parson as a Gardener." This article shows the result of long and careful research, and brings in the names of many men who have been noted as ecclesiastics, but whose gardening and botanical recreations have not been fully appreciated.

Robert Pyle, the secretary of the American Rose Society, reports that the interest in municipal rose gardens is being maintained. Fifteen years ago the Elizabeth Park garden in Hartford, Conn., was the only one of its kind. Now there are 64 public rose gardens in 28 American states and provinces.

It is interesting to learn that Prof. W. F. Gerricke, of the University of California, has found that roses can be grown in water alone, with the addition of certain nutrient solutions.

One very interesting chapter bears the title, "Roses Around the World" and suggests the kinds which may be grown to best advantage in most of the important countries. Then there is a feature which has become increasingly important in recent years, called "The Proof of the Pudding," giving very brief comments on different varieties, especially the newer kinds, by rose growers all over the country. Finally there is a long list of rose notes from editorial correspondents, rounding out an annual which is fully equal in general interest and value to those which have preceded it, which is saying much.

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INTERIOR · DECORATION · AND · ANTIQUES

Out-of-Door Furniture

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

THE displays of summer furniture now to be seen in so many shops are of peculiar attraction. The joy of freedom under the open sky, hints of surrounding verdure and bloom or of distant outlook, attach themselves to these things.

As they remind us of refreshing days spent in such places as the willow lounging-chair or the cedar-slab bench typify, how potent seems even a flashing vision of one-time haunts of ours, as its peace and vigor lend renewed zest to the routine to which we return.

The taste for dwelling in the open air, in one way or another has come to include those of all degrees of wealth and leisure. In habitations, from the log lean-to to the $500,000 yacht—a floating mansion. In locations, from the trail-reached mountain cabin to the shore estate, with its oceanside pier and its macadamed motor entrance.

And the same shops may show you suitable furniture for either sort of place, as well as for all intermediate stages of desire. Now no suburban home wholly satisfies its occupants unless it has at least a sunroom or glassed porch of generous size. In these the inmate's creature ease is satisfyingly served with wicker and willow that are as vivacious as the surrounding vines and flowers and as moderately priced as the needs of the buyer may be modest.

With added means the householder may acquire the terrace with its awnnings or arbors, or a broad lawn with trees giving solid shade over thick sod. For these are offered spar-varnished construction that rain will not soon mar, cushioned with material that is also water-resistant if not waterproof.

Any Color Taste Suited

And the colors of these fabrics are so many it would seem that any possible whim or scheme might be satisfied promptly. All-over patterns may be in dreamy pastels or in violent reds, penciled with black or yellow, or in black touched with silver, rich in restrained dignity. Cushion covers in paneled patterns, with massed figures backed with generous plain areas, follow similar tone ranges.

From the simplest porch of the year round home, or the piazza of farmhouse retreat, to the broad terrace of the pretentious establishment, the requirements of the summer season are met with shapes that may serve all likely needs.

These articles are many more than in the recent past, for now stools, low tables, bookracks, wheeled chairs and tables, cleverly sectioned stands to hold the odd glass or box, are some of the forms that are shaped from reed, bamboo, willow or stick-willow.

For Languid Ease or Eager Activity

Folding inventions, that can be tucked in the motorcar for use on the beach, are low, legless seats with backs and tables that stand but a few inches aboye the ground—not pointing to the users' as strenuous, but rather to sophisticated and languid outings.

In vigorous contrast to these are the pieces that derive from the primitive frontier ax-and-auger products, in the manner of woodsmen who fashion tables, chairs, stools, for their huts. Some of these hewn things, built of slabs and branches, look heavy, for they are bulky. In fact they are surprisingly light in weight, the wood being cedar and well seasoned. As the method has been applied to suit less simple standards, chests, bureaus, bookshelves, settees, are some of the forms that have been added to the backwoods table, bench and stool, which were quite enough for the shelters of their source.

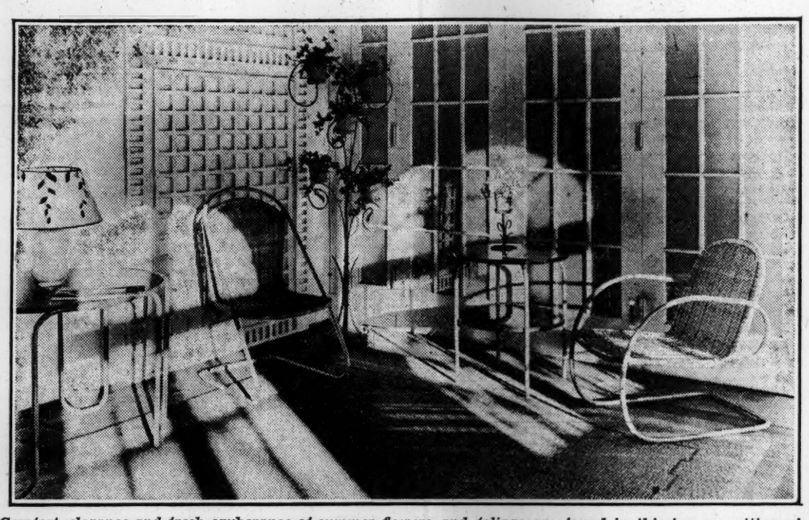
Wood does not have the field to itself, for thin steel bands make the basis for painted movables that appear to be better suited for exposure to all weathers than those built of reed or willow shoots. Here the designer is apt to choose modernist treatment rather than the conventional, with resulting vivacity that is usually welcome.

Tubular steel is seen more often than the flat, in the frames of chairs that have seats and backs of woven reed or cane. There is the smartness of novelty in such designs that will appeal to those who are fond of mild excitements of a sort.

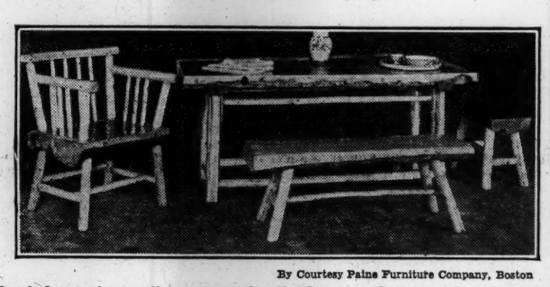
What a profusion of modes and materials to choose from, produced and assembled by those who strive to suit the fancy of every person, however peculiar his wishes may be. Who may not find his wants suited, whether the utmost quiet and dignity be his wish, or the extremes of the startling modernistic patterns.

By Courtesy Paine Furniture Company, Boston

Tropical suggestions are carried in this grouping of terrace furniture in stick willow combined with woven reed, with a single example of steel tubular design. The cane bindings of the willow are brightened by lacquer in colors which the upholstery carries.



Comfort, elegance and fresh exuberance of summer flowers and foliage are found in this terrace setting of woven reed furniture as it is arranged by B. Altman and Company.



By Courtesy Paine Furniture Company, Boston

For indoors at a rustic camp or for the lawns and groves of more formal homes, enduring and lightweight cedar is formed into patterns derived from the fittings of Canadian frontier cabins

Novel and smart furniture for the terrace and garden is wicker combined with tubular steel, painted in gay colors such as appears in this arrangement which is shown by Lord and Taylor. The tables have bakelite tops and are not easily injured by rain

Picture Hanging

HOUSEWIVES are frequently asking if there are any specific rules which will enable them to hang their pictures effectively. Every year, after house cleaning and rearranging of the furniture, they have much difficulty in finding the right places for their pictures. On occasions they are obliged to set them up and take them down again many times before they succeed in hanging them where they really belong. Some guides which can help in selecting the positions where the pictures will look their best will save much work and trouble.

Here are a few pointers which may be of help. First, let us remember that large pictures should be hung alone, and that more than one such picture on the same wall seldom makes an effective arrangement. Small pictures which are similar in shape, subject and treatment—as three forest scenes, four young girls,—may be grouped together with pleasing effect, creating an interesting unit of decorations. Pictures which are widely dissimilar—such as a lake scene in oils, a photograph of a person, a landscape in water colors,—will not group together artistically. A number of small bird pictures in water colors would make an interesting combination.

If one large picture and two small ones must be hung on the same wall, the best effect is usually obtained by hanging the large picture in the center and one of the small ones on each side. When the middle picture is much larger than the smaller ones, the latter should be placed so high on the wall that their centers correspond with the center of the large picture. Where the middle picture is not very much bigger than the others, all the pictures on the wall may be placed so that their lower ends are on a straight line.

As it is important to hang the pictures where they can be seen and studied, no meritorious pictures should be hung along stairways or in other obscure places. To be seen to best advantage the pictures must be sufficiently illuminated, and small pictures usually require more light than large ones do. In small portraits and paintings it is more difficult to discern all the details unless there is perfect illumination.

Often housewives experience difficulty in hanging the large pictures. Many houses do not have picture moldings, and then the large pictures must be held by screws put into the wall. This requirement means that the positions for these pictures must be selected carefully, because if the screw has to be removed, the hole it leaves will disfigure the wall. When pictures are hung from a molding the wire will be less conspicuous if it parallels the sides of the frame. Small pictures are best hung on a tack or nail concealed behind the frame. Even large frames are safely hung on the one-nail hangers sold at hardware and "5-and-10" stores. By use of them both wires and hangers are wholly hidden by the frame.

Where an atmosphere of quiet is desired, the tint of the picture frames should somewhat match the color of the walls. With the aid of pictures, wisely chosen and artistically arranged, one can give a room almost any kind of an atmosphere. It can be given the airiness of spring, the peace of the valley, the vigorous activity of strenuous sport at will.

Old Baskets, Again

Like a garden, where many of them grew, the basket is "a lovesome thing" to many of us, a thing of strength, lightness and beauty of line. Its making is just as interesting in its way as that of the revered highboy or the cherished patchwork quilt. The latter, in fact, is quite the first cousin to the basket, for in the growth of each, the material was found in the large and pounded or cut into the small. Then through the skill of the human hand it was brought together again in a connected whole of many tiny parts.

Certain woods and plant growths lent themselves best to basket weaving, and we find the twigs of many trees, willow withes, white and black ash, cedar roots, canes and rushes contributing to their make-up. The reeds and rushes were naturally quite pliable and could be woven with little preparation, but the ash tree products demanded a certain amount of hard manual labor before they submitted to the weaver's skill. One long-time resident told of how his kinsman "thwacks the axehead on a long ash log, until the layers of wood fall loose and are torn off for barsket making." Brown ash was generally used for this work, and splints from it were obtained by pounding it with a steel maul until the layers separated into thin, flexible ribbons.

Basket making was, naturally, a home industry, since the materials could be found on the home land, and the weaving could be done during the long winter months when "early candlelight" brought the outdoor chores to a close and the firelighted chimney-place gave radiance for handwork of various kinds.

While women had their part in basket making the men did the greater part of it, generally including the "seating" of chairs. "Splint bottoms" and the "basket bottoms" are one and the same thing. Those are of the oldest manufacture, for no pains were spared then in doing chairs with the most slender splints the finest work.

Important Sales of Americana

THE wook of May 5 will offer visitors some unusual showings, as introductions to two sales that come on the seventh to tenth, at the American Art Association-Anderson Gallery. Both exhibits beginning on Saturday the third, one includes 400 American lithographs mostly by Currier & Ives, the property of Fred Wellington Ayer, of Bangor, Me.

Prints of this sort have gained a unique position in the American market—one that has already been noticed in these columns. The number of people who value these lithographs of the 1840's and '50s seems to be growing steadily, for the trend of prices is definitely a rising one.

The collection that is to be broken up next week lists 436 lots and includes a rather full list of all the classifications—historical, rural, pioneer, marine, sports. The sales come on the evenings of May 7, 8, and 9. Exhibition will be from May to the time of sale.

Historic and labeled cabinet work of the late 1700's will be conspicuous on the two afternoons when the collection of Warren Weston Creamer of Waldoboro, Me., is sold at the same galleries. The consignor has long been established as a dealer in the "Old Reed Mansion," in the town named.

Now he is offering, with many other lots, numerous desirable furnishings that were the property of the Reed family in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, and that were placed in this house when it was built in the early 1800's. The now highly valued class of documented and labeled pieces has several items in this sale.

Among the extremely rare things that rank very high in desirability, solely on their intrinsic merit, are two small trestle tables, with round, drop-leaf tops, 23 in. and 30 in. in diameter. One of them has gates and the other wings, to support the upraised leaves; both are in original condition.

Another important piece is the walnut day-bed with spirally carved legs and stretchers, that was formerly owned by the Revolutionary General, John Sullivan.

The Creamer collection may be seen at the auction galleries from May 3 until the time of sale, which comes on the afternoons of May 9 and 10.

Mathilde's "Indienne"

BACK from the lake, four miles or so through the Canadian woods, was a high road that led toward the north, and here Mathilde's cabin was to be found. She was an odd character, half French and half Indian. Apparently well educated, she could, and did, converse agreeably on all manner of subjects. Concerning the mystery, however, as to how she came to be living there alone, she vouchsafed no information.

In her youth she had been a dancer. That much was known, because it was her great pride that, although now almost 80 years of age, she could still go through a certain "egg dance" without a misstep. It was quite "the thing" for guests at the hotel to make up parties, follow the trail to her dwelling, witness her performance, and pay for it by partaking of the refreshments which she had for sale.

It was on the second visit of our particular little group that we noticed the curtain which hung in front of the shelves where she kept the lemonade. Having asked permission to examine it, we spread out the folds, and saw that the pattern wherever the colors was unfaded was very quaint indeed. Against a background of turrets and battlemented walls, Joan of Arc (it was plainly she), was directing her followers—grim, bearded men in armor.

The maid herself was incongruously dressed in flowing skirts and with tight pointed bodice. The little figures were about nine inches in height and the features were very clear, even the eyelashes being distinguishable.

The First Came From China

"So you like my Indienne?" said Mathilde, as she busied herself with the plates and glasses.

"Is it not a chintz?" asked the collector of antiques.

"Oh, oui, but my ancestors in France called them Indiennes because they were brought from that country in the first place. The East India Companies first imported them, sometime during the seventeenth century.

"But we made them later in France too, and our chintzes are very lovely. One of the designers, Jean Baptiste Huet, was the friend of my grandfather, and many tales have I heard of that clever artist."

"Tell us some of the tales Mathilde," said a coaxing voice. Mathilde needed little urging, for she loved to hold forth in the center of the stage. Whether what she told us was invariably the truth, we could not be sure. We knew how she liked to romance, but even so her narratives were always worth listening to. Later, when we were ready to go, we did some bargaining with her and so bought that fascinating bit of stuff for a fair price, each one of us receiving a piece large enough to frame as a picture.

Originated in India

We were all eager after that to know more about chintz, so the following mail carried several orders to booksellers in town for volumes on the subject. As a result, the conversation at our table became quite learned for a time.

It appeared that Chintz is a word derived from the Hindoo and means variegated. They applied it to a cotton cloth, printed in brilliant colors, with scenes from far-away lands, exotic flowers, such as the mango, lotus and pomegranate blossom. The fashionable world was delighted with it, and many were the ways in which it was used. Walls were decorated, beds draped, furniture upholstered (Heppelwhite made a feature of this material), windows curtained, garments made of it. The colors were red, black, blue, puce, purple and green.

In England it became the style for families of note to have their crests printed on their own chintzes. In France an odd pattern was the "Montgolfiere," so called because made to commemorate the feats (in 1783), of a celebrated balloonist of that name. In America, after the Revolution, new designs were desired, so there were chintzes reminiscent of men and events of the newly established nation.

Europeans Soon Made Copies

When first introduced to the western world, chintz was rare and costly and tremendously in demand. Later there were European imitations made. Although not so fine as the Orientals, these were still very attractive, and they were also much cheaper. In France there were hundreds of factories, but little is remembered of any of them, save one.

This one—Jouy—was started near Versailles in the year 1739, and its products, under the name of "Toiles de Jouy," are much sought after by collectors today. The output of this factory was always artistic, though some of the earliest samples show a decidedly Chinese influence. As Mathilde had said, much of the Jouy fame was because of Jean Baptiste Huet, for he was an artist of great charm and ability.

We came upon no information which would definitely place our find as emanating from that source, however, save that the color—a peculiar, reddish tint—seemed to be one much used by M. Huet. Amaranth, it was called in those days.

On reaching home, and having our bit framed, we discovered that we had something to hang on the wall which stirred the imagination in more ways than one. There was the design, recording heroic deeds of another day; the chintz itself eloquent of past fashions; the thought of where it was found, recalling a pleasant outing in the Canadian woods.

M. G. G.

An exceedingly rare folding trestle table, with gate to support the upraised leaf. This is one of the choice primitive pieces of furniture which are to be sold at the American Art Association-Anderson Gallery, on the afternoons of May 9 and 10

I hear that the much discussed fate of the historic Saffron Walden mazer-bowl from which Pepys drank has been settled at last. It has gone to the United States, having been resold to an American collector by the West End dealer who purchased it at Christie's in July. The price paid is reported to be approximately $20,000.—LONDON COLLECTOR.

Old Ships Wanted

I want old Ships, Lithographs by Currier, Currier & Ives and others, also large and small pictures of early locomotives. Views in any large United States Cities. Trout Fishing, Buffalo Hunting, Bird Shooting, Indian fights, Whaling, Railroad Trains, Old Hotels and buildings, and Advertising Placards. No photographs, pictures from books or postcards wanted. Write what you have, A. Stainforth, 59 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

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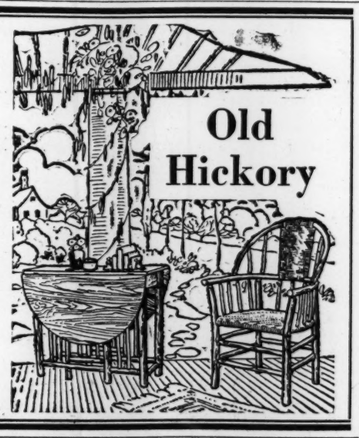

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The Colors of the Italian Primitives

They are also greatly varied in effect. Some are plain with a rough oatmeal weave and in delightfully elusive tones of faint orangey gray or silvery pale olive. Others, in wide or narrow stripes, would seem to have been woven in allusion to the imperishable colors of *Italian* cinquecento frescoes, and the mind leaps to the pleasure of seeing them combined with old carved *Italian* walnut wood furniture, or equally with TUDOR oak, beamed ceilings and plastered walls. There is also something about them that suggests a perfect applicability to the modernist interior. One beautiful example has a ground of dull earth brown narrowly and amusingly striped with the pure vermillion, orange, yellow, green, blue and violet of the spectrum.

Another oddly juxtaposes straw yellow and two tones of *Venetian* red in narrow uninsistent stripes . . . Again, a heavenly cornflower blue is shocked in a wide band against primrose yellow deepening imperceptibly to orange. And in still another the same clear cornflower is deliciously contrasted with salmon pink blent curiously into mauve, like a stray fragment of the sky after sunset. An exceedingly interesting one flecks its mauve background with lemon chrome, and stripes it with very dark blue and chartreuse green.

They are sunfast, 50 inches wide and $5 a yard
A few have a slight admixture of jute

FOURTH FLOOR, SOUTH BUILDING

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

PIRATES TAKE FIRST PLACE

Defeat Boston to Go Ahead of Giants in National League Race

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	10	4	.714
New York	7	4	.636
Chicago	9	8	.529
Boston	6	6	.500
Brooklyn	6	7	.462
St. Louis	6	9	.400
Philadelphia	5	8	.385
Cincinnati	5	8	.385

RESULTS FRIDAY

Pittsburgh 3, Boston 2.
Cincinnati 9, New York 8.
Chicago 11, Philadelphia 8.
Brooklyn 8, St. Louis 4.

The Pittsburgh Pirates took the second game of their series with the Boston Braves at Pittsburgh on Friday, 3 to 2, and went back into first place in the National League race. The Braves, because of the defeat, are now in fourth place. The New York Giants, who are now in second place behind the Pirates, were defeated by Cincinnati, 9 to 8. The Chicago Cubs managed to beat Philadelphia in a hard-hitting contest, 11 to 8, and take third position ahead of the Braves. Brooklyn is now in fifth place by virtue of its victory over St. Louis, 8 to 4.

The Pirates' victory came only after a close battle between two pitchers, Kremer for Pittsburgh and Cantwell for Boston. Both pitched air-tight ball all through the game and were especially tight in the pinches. In the ninth inning the Braves filled the bases with none out, but Manager Ens sent in Petty to relieve the situation, and he did it in fine style to save the game. Paul Waner made three hits for the winners, while Neun did likewise for the losers.

At Cincinnati, the Reds were slightly outhit by the Giants, 17 to 16, but hit when hits were most needed. The winners used three pitchers, Rixey, Frey and Donohue, while the losers used Fitzsimmons, Judd, Walker and Parmelee. Rixey was given credit for the victory, with Fitzsimmons being given the loss. Critz made three hits in four times up for the Reds, while Marshall and Ott made four hits in five times at bat for the Giants. Ott's hits consisted of a triple, a double and two singles. Terry, New York first baseman, hit a home run for the losers.

Carlson went the entire route for the Cubs at Chicago, and although he allowed the Phillies 15 safe hits, he kept them well scattered. The Cubs themselves made 14 hits, Cuyler contributing the greatest number, four. O'Doul, Philadelphia outfielder, and leading batter in the National League last season, also made four hits. Klein and Sigman hit homers for the losers. Koupal started in the box for Manager Shotton, but was replaced after five innings by Alexander, who was later taken out and replaced by Milligan.

Clark, Brooklyn's left-handed pitcher, had only one bad inning against the Cardinals in St. Louis, and managed to win his first game of the season. In the fourth inning the Cardinals scored all of their four runs. The losers sent four pitchers to the box, and they were found for 12 hits. The Cardinals hit safely 10 times. The scores:

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	x	3	9	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	9	0

Batteries—Kremer, Petty and Hemsley; Cantwell and Spohrer. Winning pitcher—Kremer. Umpires—Magerkurth, Clarke and Rigler. Time—1h. 39m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	P	H	E
Cincinnati	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	x	9	16	0
New York	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	8	17	2

Batteries—Rixey, Frey, Donohue and Sukeforth; Fitzsimmons, Judd, Walker, Parmelee and Hogan. Winning pitcher—Rixey. Losing pitcher—Fitzsimmons. Umpires—Jorda and Quigley. Time—2h. 4m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	2	2	0	0	2	3	2	x	11	14	0
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	3	8	15	3

Batteries—Carlson and Hartnett; Koupal, Alexander, Milligan and McCurdy. Losing pitcher—Koupal. Umpires—Klem, Donohue and Pfirman. Time—2h. 3m.

AT. ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	4	0	8	12	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	10	3

Batteries—Clark and Lopez; Grabowski, Hill, Rhem, Haines and Wilson. Losing pitcher—Rhem. Umpires—Reardon, McGrew and Moran. Time—2h. 17m.

NEARLY 80,000 MORE FANS VIEW HOCKEY

TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—Nearly 80,000 more fans attended National Hockey League games in 1929-30 than in the previous campaign, according to figures announced at league headquarters.

The actual increase in paid attendance was 79,389 with total paid admissions of 1,682,915. During the 1928-29 season the total was 1,603,526.

There has been an increase of 562,594 in paid admissions in the past two years, the total for 1926-27 having been 1,119,961.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Amherst 2, Princeton 0.
Armour Tech 5, Western State 4.
Boston College 8, Syracuse 3.
Bowdoin 11, Northeastern 3.
Coast Guard 5, Brooklyn City 1.
Colgate 8, Michigan 1.
Columbia 8, Cornell 7.
DeKalb 10, North Central 7.
Drake 10, Carleton 5.
Drake 6, Carleton 2.
Holy Cross 8, Vermont 1.
Illinois Wes. 10, Elmhurst 4.
Iowa State 5, Kansas 2.
Luther 19, Coe 2.
Manhattan 12, Union 4.
Millikin 4, Illinois College 0.
Monmouth 5, Knox 0.
New York University 12, Duke 7.
Oklahoma 15, Missouri 9.
Rutgers 9, Lafayette 4.
St. Marr's 12, Rockhurst 0.
St. Johns 9, Villanova 8.
Springfield 9, Conn. Aggies 4.
Swarthmore 11, Hampden-Sydney 5.

TEXAS LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Beaumont	13	7	.650
Shreveport	14	9	.609
Houston	14	10	.583
Wichita Falls	11	10	.524
Fort Worth	11	12	.478
Waco	10	13	.435
Dallas	8	13	.381
San Antonio	8	15	.348

RESULTS FRIDAY

San Antonio 5, Fort Worth 2.
Wichita Falls 6, Houston 5.
Waco 7, Shreveport 6.
Beaumont-Dallas (rain).

BLAUER ELECTED CAPTAIN

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Harold Blauer of Lawrence, L. I., has been elected captain of the University of Pennsylvania freshman tennis team. Blauer formerly starred at Columbia Grammar School, New York.

Shamrock V Shows Up Well in Racing Test

By the Associated Press

Portsmouth, Eng.

SIR THOMAS J. LIPTON'S America's Cup challenger, Shamrock V, today showed her heels to the 23-meter cutter Candida during the challenger's trials under sail at Southsea.

The Shamrock made a very impressive showing in her first real test, leaving the Candida behind with ease and, for a short distance, keeping pace with a speedboat under good headway.

HARVARD LEADING IN COLLEGE MEET

Finals in the varsity and freshman events in the first Greater Boston intercollegiate varsity and freshman track meet, held under the auspices of the Harvard Athletic Association, take place this afternoon, and, while Harvard is naturally an overwhelming favorite to win the most points, and probably equal the number scored by all five of the other colleges entered, the battle for second place as well as that for the individual places promises to be most interesting.

The preliminaries were held in the meet Friday and they furnished some some very good competition, to say nothing about bringing a lot of college athletes together in what proved to be a very sportsmanship meet. As expected, Harvard led in qualifiers for the finals with 36 men. Massachusetts Institute of Technology was second with 14, while Boston College placed 12. Northeastern was fourth with 9, while Boston University placed one and Tufts failed to qualify in the varsity events.

Harvard also led the freshman events in which the field events were completed Friday. The Crimson accumulated 49½ points in those events which were completed, Tufts coming next with 19, Technology third with 14, Northeastern fourth with 9, Boston College fifth with 7 and Boston University last with 4½.

George Wilczewski of Boston College was the individual high scorer of the varsity preliminaries with first in the shotput, second in the discus and a place in the high hurdles.

VAN RYN AND ALLISON DEFEAT LOTT AND DOEG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—John H. Doeg of Santa Monica, Calif. and John W. Van Ryn of Orange, N. J. mixed golf with tennis Friday when they played 27 holes in the forenoon. George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago and Doeg teamed together in a doubles tennis match, but were defeated by Van Ryn and Wilmer L. Allison of Austin, Tex., 6—3, 7—5. Although Van Ryn and Allison won through superior teamwork, the playing of Lott stood out. Doeg, on the other hand, appeared a bit slower than usual.

The four players are tuning up for the Davis Cup match against Canada, to be played at the Philadelphia Country Club on May 15, 16 and 17.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	9	3	.750
Toronto	7	5	.583
Baltimore	7	5	.583
Reading	6	7	.462
Jersey City	6	8	.429
Montreal	6	8	.429
Newark	5	7	.417
Rochester	5	8	.385

RESULTS FRIDAY

Jersey City 6, Rochester 3.
Montreal 10, Newark 9.
Buffalo 17, Reading 3.
Toronto 10, Baltimore 6.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	16	9	.640
San Francisco	15	10	.600
Sacramento	14	10	.583
Los Angeles	13	10	.565
Missions	13	11	.542
Hollywood	9	14	.391
Seattle	9	16	.360
Portland	7	16	.304

RESULTS FRIDAY

Los Angeles 3, Oakland 2.
Los Angeles 4, Oakland 1.
San Francisco 9, Sacramento 8.
Missions 13, Seattle 5.
Portland-Hollywood (rain).

MRS. JESSUP IN FINAL

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Mrs. John B. Jessup, Wilmington, Del., former United States indoor champion, and Miss Anne B. Townsend, Philadelphia, reached the final round of the women's Pennsylvania indoor tennis championship in singles at the Arena Friday. Mrs. Jessup disposed of Miss Anne Page, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—1, while Miss Townsend defeated Miss Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., 6—1, 5—7, 6—3.

BATES ADOPTS THREE-YEAR RULE

LEWISTON, Me. (AP)—The three-year ruling for track and field athletics will go into effect immediately at Bates College, Olive F. Cutts, director of athletics, and track coach Ray Thompson announced today. This will eliminate all freshmen, including Arnold Adams, star quarter-miler from the coming New England Intercollegiate A. A. meet. The action was taken to make the Bates athletic policy conform with that of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America.

TILDEN IN FINAL

MILAN, Italy (AP)—William T. Tilden 2d, the American veteran, defeated Daniel Prenn, German champion, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4, and Baron Hubert L. de Morpurgo of Italy, won from Jacques B. Brugnon of France, 9—7, 6—1, 6—4, today in the semi-final of the Italian tennis championships. Rain interrupted play Friday. When the elements intervened, Tilden was leading Prenn, 4—0, in their first set, while Baron de Morpurgo and Brugnon were battling in a furious match at 7—7.

SPAIN AND BELGIUM EVEN

ANTWERP (AP)—Spain took the first match Friday in its Davis Cup tennis match with Belgium, E. Maier defeating Andre Lacroix, three out of five sets. The score was 3—6, 6—1, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3, but Belgium evened up matters with A. Eubank's defeat of A. Jaunico. The Belgian won, 6—4, 7—5, 2—6, 2—6, 6—1. The winner of the Belgian-Spain match will meet either Jugoslavia or Sweden in the second round.

DELAWARE FOOTBALL COACHES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—University of Delaware's football team will be coached by two former University of Pennsylvania football players, it was announced here. A. B. Ziegler and Charles S. Rogers are the men named. Ziegler, guard on the 1907 Penn team, will be head coach, while Rogers, halfback on the 1925 and 1926 teams, will be backfield coach.

PERRY ADVANCES IN GOLF

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—Sam D. Perry of University of Alabama won his second-round match in the Southern Conference golf tournament here Friday, 5 and 4, from J. B. Barfield, also a member of the Alabama team.

BOURN WINS NATIVE TITLE

BURNHAM, Somerset, Eng. (AP)—T. A. Bourn, Sunningdale, won the English native golf championship today, defeating C. E. Hardman, Manchester, 3 and 2, in the 36-hole final match.

CRICKET OPENS WITH RECORDS

Hobbs Scores Two Separate Centuries in Match for Fifth Time in Career

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The first class cricket season of 1930 in England, ushered in quietly on Wednesday, and getting thoroughly into stride today, has been quick to produce "records." On the very first day Glamorganshire beat its previous best figure for a fourth wicket partnership when W. E. Bates and W. Hills together put on 217 runs against Surrey in 2h. and 10m., and Friday in the same match, which resulted in a draw at the Oval Ground here, W. B. Hobbs, renowned Surrey and England batsmen, scored two separate "centuries" for the fifth time in his brilliant career. The only man that ever did such a thing five times before was C. B. Fry, who made 108 and 123 not out for Sussex against Middlesex at Brighton in 1898; 125 and 229, Sussex vs. Surrey at Brighton in 1900; 138 and 101 not out, Sussex against Kent at Brighton in 1903; 156 and 106, Sussex vs. Marylebone Cricket Club, at Lords' Ground in 1905; 123 and 112, and Hampshire against Kent, at Canterbury in 1911.

Hobbs' five "doubles," all for Surrey, have been: 160 and 100 against Warwickshire in 1909; 104 and 143 not out versus Cambridge University at the Oval in 1925; 101 and 101 not out versus Somersetshire at Taunton in 1925; 112 and 104 versus Hampshire at the Oval in 1927; and 137 and 111 not out against Glamorganshire at the Oval this week.

Hobbs in his 25 years of first class cricket made more centuries than anyone else has ever done—to date he has compiled 172—and though now reckoned as a veteran, with much talk of his retirement from international cricket, is still England's first choice as a batsman.

Apart from Hobbs' performance, the later stages of the Surrey-Glamorganshire match were somewhat dull. The Welsh side, batting first in the match scored 474 (Bates contributing 168 and Hills 100). Surrey in response put together 333. Glamorganshire's second innings, which produced 205 runs (top scorers were M. J. Turnbull with 61 and Hills with 53), were concluded too late for Surrey to have any chance of making runs necessary to win. Stumps were drawn with the score 190 for two wickets. Glamorganshire receives five points in the intercounty championship for leading the first innings. In the corresponding match last season Surrey won by an innings and 75.

Altogether, seven centuries were obtained on the first three days of this season. Hobbs, Surrey, was responsible for two, Hills and Bates, Glamorganshire, one apiece; William Woodfull, Australian captain, and Donald Bradman, his teammate "boy wonder," each scored one in a match wherein the tourists beat Worcestershire by an innings and 165 runs, and the seventh stands to the credit of the popular Middlesex batsman, E. H. Hendren, who was undefeated with 101 against his name vs. Leicestershire at Lords. In this fixture last year Middlesex was victorious by 30 runs, but Friday Leicestershire took five points for a first innings lead of 84 runs—280 against 196. H. W. Lee with 85 was the best effort by Middlesex in the opening venture, while Leicestershire's highest scorer was L. G. Berry with 55. Lee, in very inconsistent form, came within five of his century in Middlesex's second innings, which were declared closed at 349 for five wickets, which meant Leicestershire required 266 runs for victory. They had obtained only 127 of these for the loss five wickets when time had expired.

In a match not considered first class, Oxford University cricket authorities tried out its freshmen, and, playing 12 aside, N. M. Ford's team defeated P. G. T. Kingsley's side by 11 wickets in a game remarkable chiefly for fine all-round display. A South African, A. Melville, made 132 not out in Ford's first innings and captured eight wickets for the average cost of nine runs. The only players, besides Melville, who passed the half century mark were J. Rogers 88, R. Graham-Smith 54, for Kingsley's side, and D. Oswald 58 for Ford's. The general standard of the "freshies" was satisfactorily high and it seems certain that several players figuring in this game will be further tested with the view of possible inclusion in the Dark Blue side to oppose Cambridge in the ninety-second annual match at Lords, commencing July 7.

NICHOLS PITCHES A NO-HIT NO-RUN GAME

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—Albert J. Nichols '30, Amherst College's pitcher, pitched a no-hit, no-run game Friday to beat Princeton University, 2 to 0. Only five Tigers reached first base, two of them on errors.

Amherst scored one run in the first inning on a single by Williams, a sacrifice, an error by Bennett, a walk for Grosskloss and Whitehead's bunt. The visitors' second run was scored in the seventh on Hemlsey's single and Gobson's single. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Amherst	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	4	2
Princeton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Batteries—Nichols and Trenchard; Waud and Carter.

EASTERN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Albany	8	5	.615
Bridgeport	8	5	.615
New Haven	9	6	.600
Hartford	7	6	.538
Providence	7	7	.500
Springfield	8	8	.500
Allentown	6	7	.462
Pittsfield	4	13	.235

RESULTS FRIDAY

Springfield 5, Hartford 3.
Providence 10, New Haven 8.
Bridgeport 14, Allentown 6.
Albany 15, Pittsfield 8.

DES MOINES WINS NIGHT GAME

DES MOINES, Ia. (AP)—Des Moines Friday night won the first regularly scheduled night baseball game in a class A league, defeating Wichita in the inaugural contest of the Western League season here, 13 to 6.

HARD COURT TITLE TO MISS FRY

BOURNEMOUTH, Eng. (AP)—Miss Joan Fry won the hard court women's singles tennis championship of Great Britain today, defeating the Australian-born Mrs. W. D. List, 6—1, 2—6, 6—2. L. G. H. Lee won the men's hard court singles title, defeating E. C. Peters in four sets, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Australians Win in Opening Match

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Eng.—The Australian cricketers, now in England with determination to regain the mythical "ashes" of supremacy, which they lost to the motherland on the last tour in 1926, won the opening match of their heavy 1930 program here Friday when they easily defeated Worcestershire County by an innings and 165 runs after two and one-half days of play, rendered memorable by the splendid batting of young Donald Bradman, holder of the world's record score for an individual innings in a first-class match, and W. M. Woodfull, popular Australian captain.

Captain Woodfull distinguished himself by making the first century of the tour for the Australians and Bradman earned himself a fresh niche in cricket's temple of fame as one of the few Australians who have made a "double century" on their first appearance at an English wicket. Curiously enough, the last one to do so was Woodfull against Essex at Layton in the opening game of the 1926 tour.

Bradman's dashing score of 236 overshadowed everything else in the game played in a pretty cricket field alongside of Worcester Cathedral. He batted in such "whirlwind" fashion, at times it seemed that he must be playing at both ends of the pitch. For such an early period in the season he showed an unusual faculty for driving the ball hard back, straight past the bowler. He "scratched about" for a short while at the commencement of the innings which is not surprising, but once he had taken the measure of the slow wicket and Worcestershire's weak bowling he laid about him strenuously in a way which forecasts "fireworks" when he comes up against England's star "trundlers." Woodfull too, scored quite freely, indeed it is doubtful if this great cricketer, renowned for dour and cautious batting, ever scored a century in a first-class game faster than he did in this match.

The Worcestershire team, winning the toss, batted first, Wednesday, and it was tumbled out unceremoniously by Australia's compartively unimpressive attack for the insignificant total of 131—top scorers were H. H. Gibbons with 31, L. Wright, 28 and C. F. Walters with 21—and the Australians, in reply, put together 492 for eight wickets declared. All but 123 of these were made by Woodfull and Bradman, a fact rather flattering to the Worcestershire bowlers.

The Australians' scores in detail were:

Woodfull, b Brook	133
Archibald Jackson, c Walteor, b Brook	24
Bradman, c Walters, b Brook	236
Stanley McCabe, c & Root, b Brook	15
Victor Richardson, run out	24
Alec Fairfax, c Root, b Jackson	0
E. L. A'Beckett, c Gilbert, b Root	24
W. A. Oldfield, c Jewell, b Root	0
C. V. Grimmett, not out	15
Timothy Wall, not out	9
Extras	8

The home players were then confronted with the obviously impossible task of scoring 362 to win. This they came nowhere near doing and the last wicket fell with only 196 on the board. Judged by these early proceedings the Australians' bowling is not so formidable as their batting, but all the same it was far too good for Worcestershire. Only two county players, Frederick Root and Walters, made more than 30 runs—they hit 48 and 44 respectively—and the Australian bowlers, C. V. Grimmett, who is slow, and P. M. Hornibrook, who is medium fast, had the satisfaction of taking 8 wickets between them at small cost.

COCHET BEATEN BY ROGERS AT BIARRITZ

BIARRITZ, France (AP) — Henri Cochet, France's No. 1 tennis player, was defeated Friday in an upset by an Irish Davis Cup player, Lyttleton Rogers, in the finals of the Biarritz tournament. Rogers won by scores of 6—1, 6—2, 0—6, 9—7.

Cochet's defeat, while not regarded as more than a temporary setback, nevertheless aroused some alarm in French tennis circles, following the withdrawal of J. Rene Lacoste from all international competition and the recent defeat of the bounding Basque Jean Borotra.

Rogers' aggressive tactics from the start caught Cochet somewhat unprepared, and the Irish star had scored up a two-set lead before the French ace found himself. Rogers then "coasted" through the third set, taking advantage of the subsequent rest period to come back in the fourth set and play Cochet to a standstill.

Cochet afterward declared he felt the need of harder practice and might change his plans about withdrawing from the hard court championships starting in Paris, May 17.

WASHINGTON DOWNS OREGON A. C. GOLFERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore.—University of Washington golfers overwhelmed the Oregon State Agricultural College golfers, 13 points to 2, in a Pacific Coast Conference meet here Friday. Kermit Rosen '32, playing No. 1 for Washington turned in low medal score with 148 for 36 holes. The summary:

Rosen, Washington	3	Taylor, Ore. State.	0
Rossell, Washington	3	Bogart, Ore. State.	0
Cliff, Washington	2	McCook, Ore. State.	1
Pierce, Washington	2	Hocken, Ore. State.	1
Case, Washington	3	Carpenter, Ore. Sta.	0
	13		2

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	11	4	.733
St. Paul	7	5	.583
Toledo	7	6	.538
Columbus	8	7	.533
Indianapolis	6	6	.500
Kansas City	6	7	.462
Milwaukee	6	8	.429
Minneapolis	4	12	.250

RESULTS FRIDAY

Kansas City 6, Toledo 4.
Milwaukee 2, Columbus 1.
St. Paul 7, Indianapolis 6.
Louisville 15, Minneapolis 6.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	14	4	.778
Chattanooga	11	8	.579
Birmingham	9	7	.563
Mobile	8	9	.471
New Orleans	7	8	.467
Little Rock	7	11	.389
Atlanta	6	10	.375
Nashville	6	11	.353

RESULTS FRIDAY

New Orleans 6, Atlanta 2.
Mobile 8, Birmingham 5.
Memphis 6, Chattanooga 2.
Nashville 8, Little Rock 5.

SENATORS ARE EASY WINNERS

Strengthen Their Hold on First Place in American League Standing

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	11	3	.786
Cleveland	9	4	.692
Chicago	7	4	.636
Philadelphia	8	5	.615
St. Louis	6	8	.429
Boston	5	9	.357
Detroit	5	12	.294
New York	3	9	.250

RESULTS FRIDAY

Cleveland 8, Boston 3.
Philadelphia 9, Detroit 4.
Chicago 10, New York 1.
Washington 13, St. Louis 5.

The Washington Senators more firmly established themselves in first place in the American League race by defeating the St. Louis Browns in the first game of a series at Washington, 13 to 5. The Cleveland Indians also strengthened their hold on second place, by beating the Boston Red Sox, 8 to 3. The Philadelphia Athletics held their position at the bottom of the first division by easily taking the Detroit Tigers, 9 to 4. In the remaining contest, the Chicago White Sox decisively defeated the New York Yankees, 10 to 1, in New York.

The Senators had an easy time winning. They continued their fine batting, making 17 hits against seven for the Browns. Jones did the pitching for the winners and kept the hits scattered. Cronin, young Washington shortstop, kept up his brilliant batting, by making four hits, including a triple, two doubles and a single, in five trips to the plate. Judge, Cronin's teammate, playing at first base, made three hits. Gray, Holshauser and Stiely were in the box for St. Louis.

At Boston, the Indians, after making a rather slow start, scored six runs in the last two innings to defeat the Red Sox. Lisenbee pitched eight innings for the losers and did very well until his last inning. Ruffing finished the game for the Sox and allowed three more runs in the ninth. Ferrell and Holloway did the pitching for the winners, the former getting credit for the victory. The Indians made 13 hits, three by Hodapp, while the Red Sox were held to five hits, one a home run by Todt with one man on base.

The Athletics pounded out 14 safe hits against Whitehill and Herring, Detroit pitchers, and won quite easily. Walberg went the entire route for the winners and allowed only eight hits. Miller, Philadelphia right fielder, had a perfect day at bat, making four hits in four times up, including three doubles and a single. Fothergill made three of Detroit's eight hits. The A's as a whole appear to have at last hit their stride and are on their way to the top of the league.

Two home runs by Clancy, White Sox first baseman, and the tight pitching of Lyons, were enough to bring Manager Bush a victory over the Yankees. Clancy, besides his homers, made a triple and a single in five times at bat. Lyons allowed the Yankee heavy hitters only six hits, the longest being a double by Combs. Johnson and McEvoy did the pitching for Manager Shawkey and held the winners to eight hits. The scores:

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	4	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	1	13	17	2
St. Louis	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	2

Batteries—Jones and Ruel; Gray, Holshauser, Stiely and Manion. Losing pitcher—Gray Umpires—Dinneen, Nallin and Geisel. Time—2h.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	x	8	13	1
Boston	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	5	3

Batteries—Ferrell, Holloway and L. Sewell; Lisenbee, Ruffing and Heving. Winning pitcher—Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Lisenbee. Umpires—Van Grafian, McGowan and Connolly. Time—1h. 48m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	2	0	1	0	2	4	0	0	x	9	14	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4	8	0

Batteries—Walberg and Cochrane; Whitehill, Herring and Hargrave. Losing pitcher—Whitehill. Umpires—Hildebrand, Ormsby and Guthrie. Time—1h. 54m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	—	10	8	1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1	6	1

Batteries—Lyons and Riddle; Johnson McEvoy and Dickey, Bengough. Losing pitcher—Johnson. Umpires—Owens, Moriarty and Campbell. Time—2h.

COLUMBIA DEFEATS CORNELL NINE 8-7

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE BASEBALL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Yale	2	1	.667
Pennsylvania	2	1	.667
Dartmouth	2	1	.667
Columbia	2	3	.400
Cornell	1	2	.333
Princeton	0	1	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Columbia University's baseball team came from behind three times to finally defeat Cornell University by a score of 8 to 7 in an Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League contest here Friday. Both teams were strong at bat, but Columbia provided the final power with a three-run rally in the ninth inning. Cornell's strength at bat lay more in timely hitting than in the number of hits.

Louis Bender '32 pitched well for Columbia excepting in the eighth inning when the visitors scored five runs on four timely hits and some smart base running. C. S. Boies '30, Cornell pitcher, was not removed until the ninth inning. Of Columbia's 14 hits, three were doubles and one a home run. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Columbia	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	3	—8	14	2
Cornell	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	—7	6	2

Batteries—Bender and Swettman for Columbia; Boies, Stevens and Heye for Cornell. Losing pitcher—Boies. Umpires—Doolan and Egan. Time—2h. 6m.

JUGOSLAVIA LEADS SWEDEN

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia (AP)—Jugoslavia's Davis Cup team took the lead in the opening matches of its first round tie with Sweden's tennis internationalists Friday. Only one of the two singles matches was completed, Friedrich of Jugoslavia defeating Rambert, 6—3, 5—7, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4. In the other match, Soeffel of Jugoslavia was leading Cederstrom of Sweden, 2 sets to 1, when play was suspended because of darkness. The scores were 4—6, 6—3, 6—1.

RUMANIA AND POLAND DIVIDE

WARSAW, Poland (AP)—Rumania and Poland divided the opening singles matches of their first round Davis Cup tennis tie Friday. N. Mishu of Rumania defeated Max Stolaroy, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1, and Tloczynski of Poland conquered Ponlieff, 6—3, 7—5, 6—4.

America's Cup Soon to Make Another Public Appearance

Famous Yachting Trophy, After 10 Years in Vaults of New York Yacht Club, to Be Exhibited During the International Races

The announcement that the America's Cup itself, the most expensive sporting trophy in the world, and which, after the coming match, will have cost British and American yachtsmen something over $10,000,000, is about to be awakened from its 10-years' nap and mount its traditional pedestal in a Fifth Avenue (New York) show window, helps to bridge over the rather dull period between the lonesome trials of the Enterprise and the launchings of her three rivals during the next few days.

The famous unfillable flagon has been sleeping peacefully in the vaults of the New York Yacht Club on Forty-fourth Street since that August day in 1920 when it was tucked away by Secretary George A. Cormack, who has helped to plan many a campaign for its defense and who is rounding out 29 years of loyal efficient service among the records of the premier yacht club of the country.

The cup made its last appearance in the great model room of the club after the thirteenth match, and among those who looked upon it longingly, but not unhopefully, was the present challenger, Sir. Thomas J. Lipton. Whether his present chances for lifting it into the custody of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club of Belfast are better or worse than the other four, is the leading question in the yachting circles of the world today, and can be decided only by the series of four-out-of-seven races off Newport in September.

To Display Cup During Races

It is while these races are being sailed that the America's Cup will be on display in Tiffany's window backed by a silken American yacht ensign and the club burgee, just as it was shown by the same firm for many years while the store was on Union Square.

All the world knows how this cup was won in a race in which at one time no second boat could be seen, but very few are aware that it narrowly missed occupying its present exalted position and even after it had been gained, its 10-odd pounds of ungainly silver lay for some years neglected and well-nigh forgotten on the upper shelf in an old New York home.

After Commodore John C. Stevens, his brother, Edwin A. Stevens, and Col. James A. Hamilton, son of Alexander Hamilton, brought back the Royal Yacht Squadron Cup, worth 100 guineas and erroneously called the Queen's Cup for many years, the tall silver ewer graced the drawing-room of the Stevens home. There the little coterie which financed the great voyage of the America talked over its disposition, one plan being to have it hammered into medals to be inclosed in velvet lined boxes and distributed among the owners of the yacht, each of whom had already received a substantial dividend on his original investment—for the Steers production was the only cup yacht that ever showed a profit.

Exhibited at Famous Dinner

Its most notable public appearance was at the memorable banquet at the Astor House, Oct. 1, 1851, which the New York Yacht Club tendered the yachting adventurers whom President King of Columbia College toasted as "Our Modern Argonauts—They have brought home, not the Golden Fleece, but that which gold cannot buy—National Renown." And what a dinner it was with 16 courses of a dozen or 15 dishes each.

But the Commodore became rather weary of showing the cup and recounting the story of the race, so it was handed round among other members of the syndicate; but the good wives of the men who had joined in backing the America found that the ungainly piece of silver served little useful purpose other than that of an ornament, for, as a gallant challenger Lieut. William Henn discovered 30-odd years later, the America's Cup is like Bottom's dream in that "it hath no bottom."

So the cup finally reverted back to the club and dumping it into a carpet bag, Secretary Nathaniel Bloodgood carried it home. Even there it was not particularly welcomed, and after a short time, Miss Bloodgood, not being impressed with either its significance or its value, bundled it up and laid it away on an upper shelf in a closet. For two or three years it rested in that old house in Washington Square, tarnished and all but rejected of men.

Dedicated as Trophy

Along in 1857, six years after the cup had been won, George L. Schuyler, who negotiated the purchase of the America from George Steers as at bargain price, and saved his syndicate $10,000, conceived the happy idea of dedicating it as a permanent challenge trophy and of committing it, for the time being, to the custody of the New York Yacht Club as a trustee.

So on July 8, 1857, a formal let

EDUCATIONAL

Making Leaders Professional for 624 Scout Camps

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
New York

TRAINING men for a new vocation, that of the professional Scouting leader, is the work being done by the National Training School for Scout Executives, with headquarters at Scarborough, N. Y. During the winter months the school is held at Briarcliff Manor, Scarborough, and men from every state in the United States and from the foreign possessions of the Nation, come there for an intensive training course of 30 days. The twenty-fifth session of the school has recently been completed.

During the early spring and summer months this same training school is conducted in many parts of the United States to train professional leaders for the summer camps of the Boy Scouts of which there are at present 624, with a professional personnel of more than 5000 workers. When it is realized that there are 632 local councils of the Boy Scouts of America, each with a paid executive, and in some instances with a staff of assistants, so that the total group of professional workers at present totals 1027, Scouting as a profession opens a new field of endeavor to those with adequate education who are interested in the welfare of youth.

Make Post-Graduate Leaders

The training schools for Scout executives are conducted under the auspices of the committee on education of the Boy Scouts of America, whose chairman is Dr. John H. Finley. The courses are practically post-graduate courses in boy leadership and the character building and citizenship training program of the Boy Scout Movement. The faculty of the institution is made up of prominent educators and Scouting leaders from all parts of the United States.

Most of the men enrolled in these schools of intensive training are college graduates. They come from every part of the United States. Since the start of the institution every state in the Union has been represented as have most of the islands and territorial possessions. The majority of the graduates are already employed as Scout executives and assistants or have become professional leaders in the summer camps of the Scouts.

The winter courses at Scarborough are mostly in the technical and administrative problems of the Scout executive, but they are enlivened by several courses in the program of Scouting. On some days the students cook their own meals out-of-doors on fires started by rubbing sticks together in real Scouting and Indian fashion. Other evenings there are camp fires at which these men from all parts of the country tell anecdotes of interest about Scouting in their home localities or illustrate a point in the value of the Scout oath and law that some of the other men do not know about. One day is devoted to a long hike and a review of the outdoor subjects of Scouting, which especially interest boys in the movement as does a great game played in the out-of-doors.

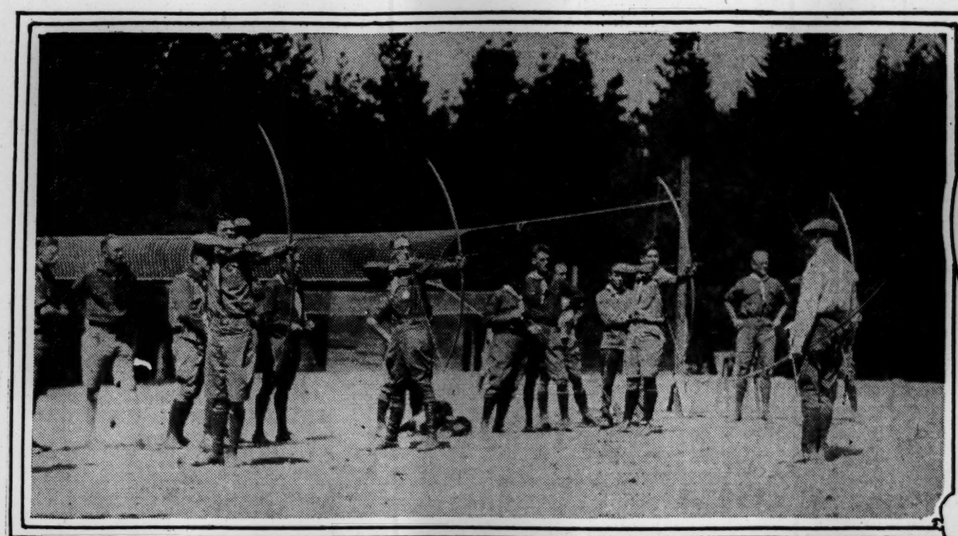
"The big work of the school, though," the director, Judson P. Freeman, says, "is teaching men how to direct a program that will be of interest to boys and yet will gradually form their habits in a correct manner and build stanch characters. That is the main purpose of the Boy Scout movement and so that is the subject in which the national training school for Scout executives is most interested."

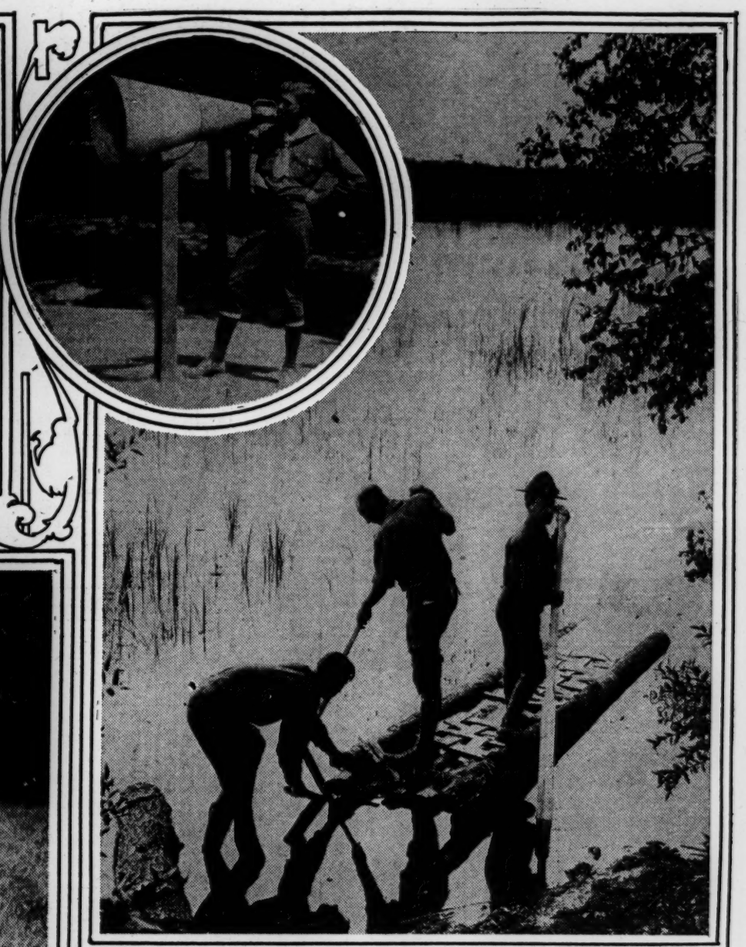
An Added Interest

During the summer months the training school takes on an added interest to the casual spectator. A staff of capable instructors, men who are proficient in camp activities, life saving, first aid, camp sanitation, cooking, recreational activities and in fact every activity which comes under the heading of camping, comprise the faculty of the school. The same director, Judson P. Freeman, is in charge, but as the school goes from one part of the country to the other with the exception of a few staff members from the national offices of the Boy Scouts of America, the school faculty changes, and men who are especially familiar with the part of the country from which the men who are to be trained as leaders come, act as instructors.

At present the leaders are on their tour of the country to conduct camp leaders' training schools. Until June these training courses are conducted in turn at Rising Sun, Md., Dallas, Tex., Oakland, Calif., Portland, Ore., Jackson, Mich., Providence, R. I., The Bronx, N. Y., and Rochester, Minn.

The start of a new scouting program for boys younger than Boy Scout age to be called the "Cub" program of the Boy Scouts of America, the rapid growth of the Sea Scouting Department, and the development of work with rural boys through the Rural Scout Division, open a field of endeavor in this new profession for men of all types whose primary interest is boy training and boy leadership. It is a rapidly growing new profession, this of the Scout executive, and to those who finish their training successfully and become leaders of the movement, positions are offered which pay not only salaries in money but also dividends in happiness and health and in opportunities for service to youth and all mankind.





SCOUT CAMP LEADERS IN TRAINING

At the Top—The Long Bow Has Become a Popular Sport Among the Summer Camps. The Bugler Gets Them Up In the Morning, and They Get Up Cheerfully, But It Sometimes Takes an Added Megaphone. At the Bottom—Pioneer Construction Work Is Something Every Scout Leader Should Know, for Land and Water.

Making the School Dance an Asset

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Hudson, Ohio

SCHOOLS need no longer worry about dancing. Youth really enjoys the good old rules of society when given the proper chance to work them out. Dances are often a hazard to schools and a concern to the teachers. The youngsters invariably want to hire the community's most expensive orchestra, regardless of parental criticisms of extravagance. They want to hire whom they please and include friends over whom the school has little authority. They would build the party around their own special cliques. They would disregard any finicky system of keeping a complete check of income and expenditure. Some youngsters generate the idea that parents and teachers should be excluded from the scene after the school plant, its equipment, and parents' cars have been turned over to their indiscriminate use. In many communities there are the added complications of surreptitious smoking, and so on.

Rather than clamping down on dancing, however, parents and teachers should capitalize it. The modern idea is to take this opportunity to help the youngsters make budgets, organize sales campaigns, work out formulas of good social procedure, and make social adjustments.

Responsibility

In working out this idea at Western Reserve Academy, the faculty agreed to turn over to the pupils virtually all of the responsibilities of the dances. The pupils, in turn, agreed to limit the number of dances during the year and be responsible for putting on business-like, creditable affairs that would be assets rather than risks to the school. Then a faculty committee was appointed to work with the various student dance committees.

The first meetings were sometimes irritating but always illuminating. How to interpret into actual practice what constituted good business administration and good social practice, thoroughly modern, yet on a reasonably high plane, was the subject of much discussion.

It was immediately evident that youngsters are permitted to go almost anywhere these days and return at any hour unchaperoned. More often than not they do their own chauffeuring. Of course, many of the older generation see the hazards and do not approve. And so it was finally agreed to permit the youngsters to come to the dances in the early evening unchaperoned. An insistence was held out that they have a chaperone on the way home, however.

How could this chaperonage insistence on the part of the faculty appear to the youngsters as "helpful" in any way? Only by a process of educating through pointing out that a chaperone in its original meaning was an adornment (the dictionary says for a horse), that a chaperone does not need to be a wrench in the social works, and that a chaperone does not mean a chauffeur or an older eighteen-year-old brother or sister. Furthermore this understanding was arrived at through friendly discussion rather than by issuing edicts. Through these conferences it has been possible to point out the desirability of running a real dance instead of just a dance-hall affair. The students have come to realize that they are running the kind of a party to which they want to bring their best girl, not just any girl.

Etiquette Is Learned

Apparently for the first time the youngsters feel the need for writing out a formal invitation correctly. Here is one of the boys' own descriptions, taken from the school paper, of a meeting of the invitation committee.

"Shut up, Liv!"
"Where does Mrs. Smith live?"
"At home, I guess. Bbbb-bb—what are Mrs. Jones's initials?"
"Well, how would G. H. do?"
"No. That won't do. Why not look it up in the phone book?"
"Gosh. I never thought of that."
"Does anybody know whether we're folding these things right or not?"
"Let's see. Funerals go in; weddings go out. I guess maybe these things should turn in."
"Now, Mac. That sounds like you. Better ask somebody. Say, Liv, are you sealing those things or kissing them?"
"Gosh! this R. S. V. P. is something like French, isn't it?"

In something like this manner the Adelphian dance committee with the help of the faculty adviser sent out invitations to some 30-odd young ladies. A good time was had by all until it was discovered that MacMillan had sealed each of his invitations in a single envelope, while two were required.

Before a recent dance the student committee was asked whether or not they would like to invite a receiving line, as the other dances had done.

"What's a receiving line?" one of the boys asked.

Pedagogue patiently explained.

"Oh, I always wondered why those people stood out there in the middle of the floor so long. Certainly, we've got to have one of those to make it look right. By the way," he added, "just what is the proper way to introduce one's girl to the receiving line?"

Balancing the Budget

When the first dance was over the finances were almost beyond being straightened out, notwithstanding usual precautions. Boys had forgotten who had paid them. They had put money into their pockets along with money of their own and couldn't tell which was which. Some bills had been paid and some had not. Odd sums spent at the hardware store, the drug store and the florist had been forgotten. It was supposed that the dance was going to show a tidy profit. Instead there were several dollars shy.

No one knew much about budgets, not to mention orthodox forms of financial reports with their technical terms of assets, liabilities, distribution of funds and the like.

Now, however, it is possible to predict quite accurately what the income will probably be, to allow a factor of safety, and to keep an easy record of where every cent comes from. The financial reports handed in now would make any business man proud. There is attached a receipt for every cent and every dance makes money.

What do the pupils think of it? Well, they all seem to agree that each dance is bigger and better. The faculty feels the same way.

Moral: Grown-ups must appear as counselors and guides rather than bosses and inspectors. Things don't have to get out of hand, but youth must have a chance to practice growing up.

G. A. B.

Games of All Nations on City Playgrounds

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND, through its municipal playgrounds, is making a unique effort in instilling into its youngsters an appreciation of other nations and what they have contributed in the field of games.

Modern games have so nearly lost their original meaning that even with the light afforded by history it is practically impossible to trace their origin. But no one will deny that hundreds of games played in the playgrounds of America had their origin in some foreign soil, and very few children who play them or grown-ups who know of them are aware of their foreign ancestry.

Games of 17 nationalities, including, China, Japan, Korea, India, Persia, are played in the 35 municipal playgrounds of Cleveland. These include such well-known favorites as "Great Wall of China," "Golly Dondo" of India, "Hiders and Seekers" of Persia, "The Fish Game" of Denmark, "Crab Race" of Japan.

In other playgrounds, the leader generally gets the bunch together, explains the game, and then says "Go!" In Cleveland, the approach is now different. This season before the leader explains the mechanics of action, he will tell the story of the game as played in the country of origin, a few words about the children there, the country, and, perhaps, the people.

"For instance," said John H. Gourley, Recreation Commissioner of the city of Cleveland, "if we are going to play the game called 'The Great Wall of China,' we will tell the children something about Chinese children, and the Great Wall of China, how it was built 22 centuries ago and came to be known as one of the seven wonders of mankind. Geography, history, and tradition will be thrown in.

"This approach not only increases the children's interest, but also makes them more appreciative of the Chinese nation. The next time they meet a Chinese boy or girl, they will certainly think of them as friends.

"Children are very much the same the world over. Color, dress, and language make little difference to the child. You don't have to speak Chinese to have a good time with Chinese children—just toss a ball, or blindfold the eyes, or play house. Wind is the same the world over, whether it blows in Arabia or Poland, in Manchuria or America.

"Presenting games this way, not only interests but also instructs. In the best sense, it is an educational venture in removing race prejudice among children. When children of various nationalities meet in play, they increase respect for one another, and when plays of their countries are presented the effect is all the more heightened. The new approach is a good will adventure."

Attendance at the Cleveland public playgrounds, totals more than a million every year. Weekly institutes are held in summer when play leaders are coached on details and methods of attack. Playground features include Circus, Broomstick Derby, Playground Marathon, Silver Cup Contest, Houdini Hours, Tin Can Derby, Novelty Track Meets.

Mr. Gourley heads the All Nations Council, a civic group working toward interracial appreciation among Cleveland foreign-born. It was through contact with this group that Mr. Gourley first got the idea of introducing the foreign history of games as part of the play program.

"We have taught children hundreds of games," he said. "In the course of our preparation we noticed that many, if not most of the games, have their origin in other countries. Games, no matter how old, can be modified or changed so that they appear new to the children. However, games through the ages have come down to us so that the originals have been almost forgotten.

"Through contact with the foreign-born, we have unearthed definite knowledge of more than 50 games as to their origin, how they were played originally and the way they are played today. The stories surrounding these games are useful in an educational way."

Thus Cleveland makes the whole world kin on the playground.

A. A. Y.

Handwork Projects for Small People

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Barnet Eng.

A TEACHER of the youngest pupils in a school north of London had a happy idea for her handwork class. The little girls had been learning to plait and weave and make calendars but some of them were not very keen on the work.

This teacher obtained a wooden box of suitable size and explained her idea to the class. They could make a doll's house, and when it was finished it could be given to some children living near who had nothing of the sort to play with.

There would be four rooms and the children could make the furniture themselves.

The class was divided into sections in charge of some big girls in the upper school who wished to help, and work was begun at once, each section undertaking to furnish a room.

The children were encouraged to think out ways of making the small pieces of furniture, and were helped in their work if necessary.

For one room a beginning was made with a grandfather clock fashioned of match boxes covered with brown pastel paper. Then came a bookcase with a few "books" covered with scraps of leather. Next the chairs. For the seats, brown cardboard was used, and for legs and backs twigs of elder served well, steel pins being easily run through the pithy stems.

A table followed, then sideboard and fireplace. A couch for another room was made of match moxes, stuffed with cotton wool and covered with pretty material. Match boxes were also used for the dressing table, and dainty coverings and curtains were made for the beds. "Crockery" and ornaments were molded in play-wax.

The children decided upon the color schemes of the rooms and whether to provide fireplace or radiator, carpet or rugs. The neatest pieces of work were accepted for the doll's house, while the others were taken home to give pleasure to a small sister or friend.

The result has been that very good work has been done and the interest has been unfailing. The teacher was very pleased to see how after three or four attempts to make a clock-face, with the difficult figures IX and XI in their right places the final result was a very neat piece of work.

One little girl, as she was finishing a dainty wee chair said, "I used not to like handwork—but I love it now."

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STOCKS TUMBLE AS LIQUIDATION BREAKS RECORD

Volume at 12,000,000 Daily Rate—Traders Dubious as to Business Outlook

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market took another tumble today, as weakened marginal accounts and pool holdings were dumped overboard, and a large volume of frightened liquidation from all sources followed. The losses in general approximated those of yesterday. Total sales for the two-hour session reached nearly 5,000,000 shares, or at the rate of 12,000,000 for a full five-hour session. This was the most furious pace set since last November.

The selling was a continuation of the movement which developed yesterday and was scarcely attributable to anything in the day's meager business news, although the week-end reviews were not of a character to cause much encouragement.

Retail trade was said to have been stimulated a little by warmer weather, but wholesale activity remained quiet, and steel operations showed some slackening. Furthermore, renewed although moderate weakness of commodity prices was reported.

With the reduction in the Federal Reserve rediscount rate, further easing of call money was expected next week, but the market has evidently become more concerned over business conditions than credit. While considerable progress toward recovery is generally acknowledged, and fundamental conditions are regarded as sounder than they were the first of the year, the slow pace of recovery has been keenly disappointing to Wall Street.

The market opened with a deluge of selling, representing an overnight accumulation of selling orders. It rallied a little around the middle of the morning, but sold off sharply and the close was decidedly weak.

Among the wide movers, extreme losses were somewhat less than yesterday, Case losing 15 points. U. S. Steel was a weak feature in the late dealing, selling off about 6 points, Radio tumbled 9 points in what appeared to be the collapse of a pool operation.

Westinghouse lost nearly 14 points. Utilities were acutely weak, Public Service of New Jersey losing 6½ and American Telephone 5½. General Electric lost 5¼.

Rails appeared to have been fully deflated in the collapse of Friday, and maintained a fairly steady tone. Atchison closed up 1¾.

The customary dullness marked the short Saturday session in bond trading today. Prices generally were steady as trading declined.

Foreign bonds were generally unchanged. The trading in United States Governments was dull.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3½%	3½%
Commercial paper	4 @4½	3¾@4
Customers' loans	5 @5½	4¾@5
Collateral loans	5½@6	6½
Year money	6½	..

Time Loans—

Sixty-ninety days	4 @4¼	4 @4½
Four to six months	4¼@4½	4¼@4½
	Last	
	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	42¼c	42¼c
Bar silver in London	19½d	19¾d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$90,000,000	$1,393,000,000
Year ago today	114,000,000	2,017,000,000
Balances	34,000,000	193,000,000
Year ago today	49,000,000	169,000,000
Exchgs for week	533,000,000	8,263,000,000
Bals. for week	206,000,000	1,058,000,000
F. R. bank credit	30,707,950	173,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	2¾@2⅝
60 days	2¾@2⅝
90 days	2¾@2⅝
4 months	3 @2⅞
5 months	3⅛@3
6 months	3⅛@3

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	4½%	Bombay	6%
Chicago	4	Calcutta	6
Boston	4	Budapest	6
Cleveland	4½	Copenhagen	4½
Dallas	4	Lisbon	5½
New York	3	London	3
Philadelphia	4½	Madrid	5½
Kansas City	4½	Oslo	4½
Minneapolis	4½	Paris	2½
Richmond	4	Helsingfors	6½
St. Louis	4½	Riga	7
San Francisco	4	Prague	5
Athens	8	Rome	6
Amsterdam	3½	Stockholm	3½
Berlin	5	Sofia	6
Berne	3	Tokyo	5.48
Brussels	3	Vienna	6
Bucharest	9	Warsaw	7

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations in foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.86	$4.86	$4.8665
Cables	4.86 3.32	4.86⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.0392⅞	.0392⅝	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1395½	.1395½	.139
Italy—lira	.0524¼	.0524½	.0526
Germany—mark	.2387	.2387¼	.2381
Austria—schilling	.1403¾	.1403¾	.1407
Czech'via—crown	.0296	.0296⅜	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2677	.2677	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129⅞	.0129⅞	.193
Holland—florin	.4024½	.4025¾	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1749¾	.1749¾	.1749
Norway—krone	.2677	.2677	.268
Poland—zloty	.1123	.1123	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059¾	.0059¾	.193
Spain—peseta	.1240	.1240	.193
Sweden—krona	.2687½	.2687½	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1939	.1939¼	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177⅛	.0177⅛	.193
	Far East		
Hong Kong—dol	.3725	.3712½	
Shanghai—tael	.4675	.4662½	
India—rupee	.4943	.4940	.3650
Japan—yen	.3619	.3620	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4987½	.4987½	.50
Straits Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
	South America		
Argentina—peso	.3849	.3825	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1190	.1191	.1196
Chile—peso	.1208	.1208	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9675	.9675	.9737
Peru—pound	4.00	4.00	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.9300	.9300	1.0342
	North America		
Canada—dollar	.99¾	.99¾	1.00

*Par unsettled.

RECORD STOCK TRADING

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales on the New York Stock Exchange today totaled 4,867,530 shares, the largest number for any Saturday two-hour trading session in history. The previous high mark was made on Dec. 8, 1928, when 3,749,800 shares changed hands. The largest Saturday volume in 1929 was on Oct. 19, when 3,488,100 shares were sold.

DEEP ROCK OIL CORPORATION

For the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, Deep Rock Oil Corporation (formerly Shaffer Oil & Refining Company) reports profit after taxes, interest, depletion and depression of $1,373,052 available for amortization, dividends and surplus, compared with 1928.

FRENCH STEEL OUTPUT

PARIS—March production of steel ingots in France totaled 849,000 tons, compared with 805,000 in March, 1929. Pig iron output was 899,000 tons, compared with 880,000 in March, 1929.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 3	Last May 2
42m	22	..	Abitibi	800	33	31	31	3
66	45	..	Ab & Straus	300	50	50	50	54
37⅜	23⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	10300	30	28½	28½	30¼
32	23	2	Adams Mill	600	29	28¾	28¾	29¼
23¼	11½	..	Adv-Rumely	2000	–18½	17⅛	17⅛	18¾
1⅝	½	..	Ahumada	400	⅞	¾	¾	⅞
150⅜	118	8†	Air Reduc	13700	138⅛	132¼	132¼	138⅝
36	21¼	2½†	Airway El	1700	30⅝	28¾	28¾	31¾
2½	1⅜	..	Ajax Rubber	1000	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
9⅛	6¾	..	Alaska Jun	800	6⅞	6¾	6¾	7
15½	8¼	..	Albany PWP	300	9½	8¾	8¾	10
72	60	..	Allegh Steel	300	60	60	60	60
35¼	23	..	Alleghany	25000	25½	23½	24⅛	25⅛
99¾	98½	5½	Allegh pt pd ww	900	98½	98½	98½	98½
343	255¾	6†	Allied Chem	4400	305	301¼	301¼	304½
68	49¼	3	Allis-Chal	11900	59¾	56½	56½	60⅝
..	..	..	Amal Lea	100	2½	2½	2½	3
29¾	18	2	Amerada	2600	26⅛	24⅝	24⅝	26¾
39	26	..	Am Ag Ch	500	27	26¾	26¾	29
30	26	..	Am Ag Ch pf	200	28½	28¼	28¼	..
97⅜	77	2½†	Am Bk Note	600	87	85	85	87¾
55½	34¾	..	Am Bosch	1200	37	34¾	35½	37⅝
54⅝	46½	2.40	Am Brake	1000	46⅜	46½	46½	46⅜
21¾	8⅜	..	Am Br Bov	8600	16½	15	15	17
80	60½	7	Am Br Bv pf	70	73	72¾	73	74
156½	117¼	4†	Am Can	48100	138	135	135½	136½
82½	52¼	6	Am Car & F	100	53	53	53	52¼
69¾	57	3	Am Chain	400	57	57	57	59
101	75⅞	7	Am Chain pf	200	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	99
51¼	36⅝	2†	Am Chicle	1800	43	42¾	43	44
33	18¼	1.60†	Am Com Alc	3000	19½	18¼	18½	19½
30⅞	23⅝	2	Am En Til	200	25	25	25	25⅝
59½	35	..	Am European	100	50¼	50¼	50¼	52
101¾	76½	..	Am & FPw	52000	81½	76½	76⅝	82
99½	95	..	Am & FP 2pf	300	98	98	98	98
99⅜	19⅞	2	Am Hawaii	1400	24⅝	24½	24½	25¼
7	4⅛	..	Am Hide	100	5	5	5	..
34⅞	27⅛	..	Am Hide pf	100	30½	30½	30½	..
51⅝	35½	..	Am Ice	700	37¼	36¼	36¼	37½
55⅜	35⅜	2§	Am Int Corp	11200	42⅜	41	41½	43⅝
4	2	..	Am La Fr	400	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
105	68¼	8	Am Loco	1300	69½	68¼	68¼	69
118½	104	7	Am Loco pf	200	105	104½	104½	105
51½	40⅝	3	Am Metals	1700	41⅝	40⅝	41	43
27⅞	..	½	Am Piano	1200	1	1	1	1
119⅜	77	1§	Am Pw&Lt	6300	100	98½	98½	100½
107	100	..	Am P & L 6	300	103⅜	103½	103½	103½
85	75	5	Am P&L pf A	100	82	82	82	82
88¾	80	5	Am P&L pf st	300	87½	86¾	86¾	87
37¾	30½	1½	Am Radiat	17100	33¼	32⅝	33	33¼
37	20½	..	Am Repub	1800	24⅞	21½	21½	25¼
100⅞	71	2§	Am Roll Mill	6500	77	71	71⅛	73½
2	¼	..	Am Roll rts	2100	½	⅜	⅜	6
67⅜	59	5	Am Saf Raz	2100	65½	64½	64½	65½
2½	1½	..	Am Ship	1200	2¼	2	2	2⅛
79½	67½	4	Am Smelt	3800	68⅞	67½	67⅝	68⅝
141	133½	7	Am Smelt pf	200	139	139	139	139
22½	13	..	Am Solvent	1400	15	13	13	15¾
52¼	42½	3	Am StlFnd	3200	43½	42½	43½	43½
55½	46½	2†	Am Stores	500	50	49⅞	50	50
69⅞	60⅛	5	Am Sugar	200	61⅞	60⅝	61	61½
274½	216	9	Am Tel&T	21400	245¾	240½	240½	246
22⅝	20	..	Am T&T rts	93400	20⅝	20	20	20¾
1143¾	106	7	Am Type pf	10	113	113	113	113
124⅞	88½	1†	Am Wat W	20400	110¾	104¾	104¾	111
20¼	7½	..	Am Wool	600	13½	13¼	13½	13¼
44⅛	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	1200	35¾	35⅝	35¾	35½
44¾	29½	3	Am Writ pf	1200	39	39	40	39
17⅞	8	..	Am Zinc	2000	10	8	8	19⅛
53¼	38	3	Anac Wire	100	35½	35½	35½	38
81½	57¼	7	Anaconda	23300	58¾	57¼	57½	59
51⅝	35	4.40	Anchor Cap	3400	46¾	43⅛	43⅛	46¾
37¼	26⅛	3	Andes Cop	800	27¼	27¼	27⅜	27½
29¼	22½	2	Arch Dan	1000	23¾	23⅛	23⅛	23⅝
8⅜	7¼	7	Armour D pf	100	75½	75½	75½	75½
8¼	5¼	..	Arm Ill A	2200	6	5⅞	5⅞	6½
4⅜	2⅝	..	Arm Ill B	2200	3	3	3	3⅛
64	57	..	Arm Ill pf	400	57	57	57	57⅞
13¾	6⅜	..	Arnold Cons	200	10	9½	9½	10½
20⅛	7⅞	2	Art Loom	100	17½	17½	17½	..
28⅜	24¾	1½	Art Metals	100	27	27	27	27
46⅛	34½	4	Asso Apparl	700	35	34½	34½	35¾
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	2500	42¼	41½	41½	42⅞
242½	216	10	Atchison	1000	218	216¼	218	216¼
175½	161⅜	10	Atl Coast L	100	165	165	165	165
61¾	49⅜	..	Atl G&W	500	62	61¾	61¾	62
65¼	59	4	Atl G&Wi pf	100	63¾	63½	63½	..
51⅜	36¼	1†	Atl Refin	14500	41⅜	40	40	41½
106	80¼	4†	Atlas Pwd	900	85½	80½	80½	85
106	101	..	Atlas Pwd pf	10	105¼	105¼	105¼	..
36	31¼	..	Atlas Stores	1000	34½	33¾	34	34½
263¾	175½	4§	Auburn Auto	2200	213	209	209¼	218¼
6⅛	3½	8¾	Austin N	900	3½	3½	3½	3¾
35⅛	24	..	Austin N pf	100	31¼	31¼	31¼	..
10⅞	4½	..	Auto Sales	200	6⅝	6½	6⅝	..
58⅝	37	.3	Auto Strop A	600	56	55	55	57⅝
9⅞	4¾	..	Aviation	13800	7⅞	7	7	8

—B—

38	25¼	1¾	Baldwin	4700	27	25¼	25¼	27½
116	111	7	Baldwin pf	20	112	112	112	112½
122⅜	111¼	7	Balt & O	2900	111½	109½	113⅜	112
84½	63	3½	Bangor & A	800	72	72	72	74
34	20½	2§	Barnsdall A	19700	26⅜	25	25½	27
20⅝	..	..	Beacon Oil	100	17½	17½	17½	18
92	67½	4	Beatrice	900	85⅛	83½	83½	..
70⅛	60½	3§	Beechnut	100	61	61	61	61
6⅜	4⅜	..	Belding H	300	5	5	5	5⅜
57⅞	37⅛	2	Bendix	19900	40⅞	39	39	40⅞
56¾	31½	2	Best & Co	3300	46¾	45⅞	45⅞	46¾
110¼	92	6	Beth Steel	16100	95⅞	93	94	94⅝
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	400	130⅜	129⅞	129⅞	130⅜
41½	36¾	..	Blaw-Knox	500	37½	36¾	36¾	38
69	47⅝	3	Bonn Allum	400	50⅞	50½	50½	52
84⅜	60⅛	3	Borden	6700	79¼	78	78	78¾
50½	32⅞	4	Borg Warner	5000	39	37¾	37¾	38½
112	97	4	Boston & Me	200	97	97	97	..
22⅞	13½	..	Briggs	14700	19¾	18½	18½	19¼
21⅞	13	..	Brockway	700	17½	17½	17½	17¾
4	1⅝	..	Brit Steel	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
78⅜	63	4	Bklyn Man T	2200	67⅝	66⅜	67⅝	67¾
93¼	84⅞	6	Bklyn Man pf	300	91	91	91	..
13¼	10	..	Bklyn-Queen	1300	12	12	12	12
65½	54	4	Bklyn-Qu'n pf	900	58	53	53	..
178½	115	5	Bkyn Un G	100	147	145	145	158
30⅝	13⅛	3	Bruns Balke	2500	19	18	18	19
33⅜	14½	..	Bruns Term	2000	25¼	24	24	26½
31⅞	22½	1	Bucyrus	700	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	26
115	107¾	7	Bucyrus pf	100	115	115	115	..
43	33⅛	2½	Bucy cv pf	400	40⅞	39⅛	39⅛	41¼
16⅜	9⅜	1	Budd Mfg	4000	12⅜	11¾	11¾	12¼
14⅝	8⅛	1	Budd Wheel	3000	12⅛	12	12	12½
74	29⅞	1.60	Bullard	3600	49	43½	45	51⅜
42	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	600	34½	33⅜	34½	36
110⅛	99	8	Burns Br A	100	99	99	99	101
35	20	..	Burns Br B	400	29	18¼	18¾	20
61⅞	40⅛	.80†	Burroughs	6600	40⅝	37	37	40¾
48⅛	36	2§	Bush Term	1200	40⅞	40	40	41¼
110	100⅛	7	Bush T deb	10	107	107	107	107
4¼	3	.50	Butte Cop	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
5¼	2¾	2	Butte & Sup	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
29⅜	16½	..	Butterick	300	23	22½	23	24
112⅜	80⅛	..	Byers	13000	93¾	85½	85½	96⅛

—C—

77½	65	4	Calif Pack	700	71	69½	69½	71½
2½	1	..	Callahan	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
30	19	2	Campbell	900	23½	22	22⅞	24
89⅞	18	4½	Calu & Hecla	3200	18¾	17	17¾	19
75⅜	61¾	5	Canada Dry	1100	65½	64	65	63½
226¾	187⅝	10	Can Pac	1100	198	197	197½	198
362¾	192¼	6	Case Thresh	7500	310	300	300	305
79¾	54	3	Caterpillar	5200	76	73¾	73¾	75½
60	35½	3	Celotex	1500	41	40½	40½	41½
8¼	3¾	..	Century Rib	100	5½	5½	5½	4½
65⅜	52⅝	6	Cerro de P	800	53⅜	53	53½	54¾
15⅞	9⅝	..	Cert-Teed	100	11	10¾	11	11¼
67⅞	36	4.20	Checker Cab	5500	44⅛	43	43½	44⅝
82½	63½	3	Ches Corp	3400	69	66	66	66
241¾	203	10	Ches & Ohio	1900	210¾	207½	207½	209½
10⅝	5¾	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	6½	6½	6½	7¼
53½	36	..	Chi & E I pf	200	42	42	42	42½
17¾	12⅝	..	Chi Gt West	2000	13½	13¼	13¼	13⅝
50¾	34	..	Chi Gt W pf	1500	43½	43½	43¼	43½
26⅜	20⅝	..	Chi M&SP	4400	20¼	18¾	19¾	21
46¼	31¾	..	Chi M&SP pf	6700	32⅞	31⅞	32⅝	31¾
34⅛	22½	..	Chi Pneu	1300	23⅝	22	22	23⅜
55⅞	50¼	3½	Chi Pneu pf	200	50¼	50¼	50¼	..
125⅛	109	7	Chi RI	100	112	112	112	110½
2⅛	1⅞	..	Chi RI rts	..	..	1	1⅛	1⅛
67½	57½	2.40	Childs	1500	61	60	60	60¼
43	33¼	3	Chrysler	22200	34	33	33½	33¾
49	40⅛	2.60§	City Ice	100	43	43	43	43⅛
13¼	7⅝	1	City Stores	7900	11½	9⅞	9⅞	11
60	30	5	Cluett Pbdy	100	58½	58½	58½	58
105	91¼	7	Cluett P pf	90	100	100	100	100¼
187⅞	133¼	4	Coca Cola	2900	176¼	174½	174½	176⅞
51	48½	3	Coca Cola A	100	51	51	51	..
64⅞	59¾	2½	Col Palm	100	63	63	63	63
35⅜	14⅝	..	Collins&A	2300	24½	21⅞	21⅞	26
86	73	7	Collins&A pf	100	88	88	88	..
77	36½	2	Colo Fé	3000	54⅞	53	53½	56
30	7⅝	4	Colo So 1pf	30	76	76	76	76
75	65	4	Colo So 2pf	10	69	69	69	69
87	75	2§	Colum Gas	5700	75¼	70½	70½	75¾
199	147¼	5§	Col Carbon	5300	145½	140½	140½	147
37⅜	24⅜	.87	Col Graph	800	28¾	25⅝	27⅝	29
40¾	23⅜	2	Com Cred	3400	32½	31	31	34¼
95	76¼	6½	Com Cr 1pf	60	92	92	92	..
44⅜	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	700	41¼	40¾	41	41⅜
55	36⅛	1.60§	Con Inv Tr	2000	42¾	41½	41½	43½
23¼	11	..	Con Inv war	200	16¾	16¼	16¾	17
87	75	..	Com Sol	37500	29	24	27¼	29⅛
87	83	..	Cit Cu pf	100	83	83	83	..
20¼	12¾	.60	Commwlth So	79600	17	16⅛	16⅜	17½
103½	..	..	Commwlth pf	100	103¼	103	103	103½
15¼	6⅞	..	Congoleum	13200	15¼	13	13	15½
27⅜	15½	2	Con Film	2200	22⅞	21	21	23⅜
28¼	18	2	Con Film pf	2100	23	21⅜	22½	23
136⅞	96⅝	4	Con Gas	89400	123⅜	122	122	123
62	49	6	Con Ry C pf	200	58	58	58	58
100	84	..	Con Textile	900	1½	1½	1¼	1⅜
22½	12	1.20	Container A	800	16	15¾	15⅞	16⅜
52½	27⅝	..	Cont Bak A	3400	29½	28⅝	29	30½
7	4¾	..	Cont Bak B	3100	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
94⅞	78½	8	Cont Bak pf	200	82½	82½	82½	82½
71⅝	50⅛	2½	Cont Can	11200	64	63	63	65
37⅜	28	3	Cont Dia Fib	10200	27⅝	26¼	26¼	28½
77⅝	59	2	Cont Ins	2500	66	63	63	66
8¼	5⅝	..	Cont Motors	2100	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
30½	19½	..	Cont Oil	14300	26	24⅝	25	26
40⅞	27⅜	1	Cont Shares	7200	31⅝	30½	30¼	31⅞
111⅜	87½	3†	Corn Prod	9000	98	95½	96	98
43	31½	2§	Coty	4000	28⅞	28½	28½	28⅞
35⅜	25½	2†	Cream of Wh	300	31¼	31	31	32
29½	9	..	Crex Carpet	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
22	10¼	1§	Crosley	600	16	15⅛	16	15⅞
18½	15¼	..	Crown Zell	200	15⅝	15½	15½	16½
93⅝	78¾	5†	Crucible	1100	79¼	78¾	78¾	81⅝
17¾	9	..	Cuba Co	1600	15	14¾	15	15½
8	6⅞	..	Cub Am S	200	7	7	7	..
48	42½	4	Cudahy	200	42½	42½	42½	43
125¼	113	6	Curtis Pub	100	123½	123½	123½	123½
14⅞	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	58900	11⅞	9⅛	9⅛	12
19¾	13⅜	..	Curtiss Wr A	6900	15⅞	14¼	14¼	16½
30½	24	3½§	Cutler	800	73	71	71	73¼
43⅝	28⅝	..	Davison	3200	33	32	33	33⅜
127½	117	7	Deere pf	30	125	125	125	125½
181	161½	9	Del & Hud	500	172	169⅞	169⅞	171¾
153	123	8†	Del Lack&W	2000	125	123	123	125¾
255¾	195¾	5	Det Edison	200	230	230	230	235
42¾	30⅞	2.40§	Devoe & RA	200	36	34¼	34¼	39
237	139	8	Diamond M	100	210⅞	210⅝	210⅞	211
9⅝	6¾	1	Dome Mines	2500	8¼	8	8	8¼
30⅝	26	1.20	Dom Stores	800	27½	22¾	23	24
145¾	112½	4†	Dupont	12100	128½	125	125	130
120½	114½	6	Dupont deb	100	119½	119½	119½	119¾

—E—

25½	17¾	1½§	Eastern RM	300	18	17¾	18	..
255¼	175¾	5†	East Kodak	14400	232	224	224	230⅜
137¼	120⅞	6	East Kok pf	10	127¼	127¼	127¼	..
37½	26	3	Eaton Axle	1700	27½	26	27	28
114⅞	81	6	Elec Auto Lt	9600	94	93	93½	93⅞
9¾	4½	..	Elec Boat	1200	6½	6¼	6¼	6½
103½	49¼	1	Elec P&L	76100	81¾	76⅞	76⅞	79
19¼	6⅜	5	Elec Sto Bat	800	69½	69½	69½	72
7⅝	3½	..	Emer-Br A	600	4½	3½	3½	..
59⅝	52½	5	End John	600	53	53	53	..
66	39¼	1†	Eng P S	500	60	58	58	61½
47	39¾	2½	Equit Bldg	100	46	46	46	47
63¾	46½	..	Erie	7300	47⅛	44	45½	47⅛
67⅜	61	4	Erie 1pf	2000	61¼	61	61	61½
43⅝	22	4	Eureka Vac	600	24	24	24	24¾
30¾	16½	2½†	Evans Auto L	200	16½	16½	16½	17
9⅞	4⅞	..	Fairbanks	100	5½	5½	5½	..
48½	34½	3	Fairb Morse	100	44½	44½	44½	45
27¼	15	2½	Fashion Pk	300	15½	15	15	15½
38	29	..	Fed Dept St	300	32¼	31	31	32¼
98¾	91	6	Fed L&T pf	200	96¾	96¾	96¾	..
12¼	7¾	.80	Fed Motor T	300	10½

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Trade Improvement Continues Slow—New York Securities Lower

World trade appears to be gradually pulling itself out of the rut. Signs of improvement are scattered, however, and reports from several countries indicate that the re-establishment of confidence is a task requiring much effort and one that will take considerable time to accomplish.

One of the most encouraging features of the week's news was the statement by President Hoover to the effect that the United States has passed the worst of the economic depression and that recovery is near.

Earnings statements are not particularly encouraging, however, and the cut in the price of steel and pig iron confirms the belief that has been entertained in many quarters during the last few weeks, namely, that some of the earlier sharp upturns in business were to prove only temporary.

While the cuts in the official rates of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, the Bank of England and the Bank of France are expected to further facilitate the expansion of business, it is felt in some quarters that the extremely low discount rates are only further indication of the extent of the ebb in business. The reductions are also thought to confirm the opinion that trade is in need of an artificial stimulant.

Business Volume Lower

Business volume during the week ended April 26, as measured by check payments and reported by the Department of Commerce, was lower than in either the preceding week or the corresponding period last year. The general index of wholesale prices declined from the previous week and was approximately 7 per cent lower than a year ago.

Car loadings during the latest reported week declined from both the previous week and the similar period last year.

Bank clearings this week amounted to $11,854,499,000, a decline of 8.6 per cent compared with the similar week of 1929.

Financing by bonds totaled $171,743,000 this week, compared with $144,527,000 last week and $58,777,500 during the like period a year ago.

South American Reports

Argentine business, while still hesitant, showed some improvement in April. Cheaper money rates at London and New York, where bankers are again manifesting interest in the investment possibilities of Argentina, has brightened sentiment somewhat, according to cable reports to the United States Department of Commerce.

Commercial conditions in Bolivia continued unfavorable during April. The low prices for important metals contributed to the adverse situation.

A slight decline in trade has developed in Chile. Retail sales in Santiago continue at good levels, however. Movement of farm machinery has improved, although the lower prices for agricultural products have resulted in a slackening of business in farming districts.

Trade continues depressed in Ecuador.

Peruvian business is characterized by restricted sales and slow collections.

Leading Stock Markets

The New York stock market has been under selling pressure throughout most of this week. While the earnings statement of United States Steel Corporation was not so unfavorable as expected, the stock was hammered down to 174⅜. Railroad issues reflected the poor earnings statements in this group, and the entire list was heavily sold on the opinion that speculation on the upside of the market has been carried far in advance of business improvement.

Brokers' loans gained $47,000,000 this week. For the month of April these loans increased $406,829,020. During April the trend of 240 representative issues showed a decline in the neighborhood of $1,235,000,000. From the fact that brokers' loans have increased substantially during the same period, it may be inferred that stocks are passing from strong to weaker hands.

The London stock market was inclined to listlessness during most of this week, although the reduction in the Bank of England rate stimulated buying. The improvement was of short duration, however.

Trading on the Paris Bourse began the week rather dull, but activity improved later. The trend of prices was irregular.

After a decline early in the week, prices on the Berlin Boerse steadied and then turned upward. Dye shares were prominent in the advance on Friday.

CLOTH INQUIRY BETTER IN FALL RIVER MARKET

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Inquiry improved appreciably this week in the local cloth market. Orders developed for a wide variety of goods on a small scale, but sales have run short of production.

The extreme widths of print cloths have been in the best demand, with the shade cloth trade and rubber interest leading in the buying. Wide odds sold in a small way and some interest was manifested in scrims.

General trading in the 36-inch lines was on filling-in orders. Prices held firm on these items. Narrow goods are quiet.

Sateen buyers obtained the 4:37s at 9¾ cents, and the 4:70s at 9 cents.

Mill officials are increasing curtailment in loom operation in the belief that scarcity of goods is the best stimulant to demand.

Today's quotations on standard constructions follow: 38½-in., 64x60s, 6¾c 39-in., 56x44s, 6c; 27-in., 64x60s, 5¼c; 27-in., 56x52s, 4¾c, and 25-in., 40x32s, 2⅞c.

AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION

American Light & Traction for the first quarter showed net earnings of $2,786,629, or $3.73 a share on common, as compared with $2,770,012, or $3.71 a share, in the first quarter 1929.

STRAUS TRUST OFFERING

NEW YORK (AP)—Projects proposed in the Public offering will be made shortly of Super-Corporations of America Trust Shares, a fixed investment trust recently organized by S. W. Straus & Co. The duration of the trust is 20 years.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON (AP)—Money today was 1½ per cent; discount rates—short bills, 2 per cent; three months, 2⅛ per cent.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	102	102
Albany PWP 6s	94	94
Alleghany 5s '44	100¾	100½
Alleghany 5s '49	100¾	100¾
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101¼	101
Am Chain deb 6s '33	101½	101½
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	99	99
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	106	106
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	99½	98¼
Am Met 5½s	99⅛	99⅛
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	88⅝	88⅝
Am Smelting 5s '47	100⅞	100⅞
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103½	103½
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	164⅛	160
Am T & T 5s '65	104¼	104
Am T & T sf 5s '60	104⅛	104⅛
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	107¼	107⅛
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	103	103
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	107	107
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	94¼	94
Armour & Co 5½s '43	84½	83⅞
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	91¼	91¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	94½	94¼
Atch T&SF 4½s	131	130½
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	99¼	99¼
B&O 1st 4s '48	93½	93⅜
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	85	85
B&O 4½s '33	100	100
B&O rfg 5s '95	103½	103½
B&O 4½s cv	101	101
Boston & Me 5s '67	100	99⅝
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	37½	37½
Bow-Billmore s f g 7s '34	102	102
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99	98⅝
Broadway con	29	28
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	105⅜	105⅜
Buff R & P 4½s '57	93¾	93½
Bush Term con 5s '55	96	96
Cal Pet 5½s '38	102	102
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	52	52
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	96¼	96¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	95⅞	95⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	95¼	95⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	102⅛	102⅛
Can North sf 7s '40	110	110
Can Pacific deb 4s	86	85⅝
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	102½	102⅛
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	95⅜	95⅜
Cen Pacific 5s '60	103	103
Cen Steel 8s '41	125	125
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	51⅜	51⅜
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	73½	73½
Ches & O cv 4½s '30 B	97¼	97¼
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	99⅞	99⅞
Ches & O con 5s '39	100	100
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49 ct	67⅝	67⅜
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '59	70½	70¼
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	77⅜	77⅜
Chi G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	104	104
Chi G West 4s '59	69	69
Chi M St P&P adj 2000	66½	66¼
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	92¼	92¼
Chi & Nw 3½s '87	77½	77½
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	98	97½
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	101	100⅜
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	108½	108½
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	97½	97¼
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	94⅞	94⅞
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	99	99
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	115¾	115⅝
Chile Copper 5s '47	95¾	95½
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	98½	98
Clev Un Term 5s '73	104¼	
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	99⅞	99⅝
Colonial Oil 6s	81¼	81¼
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	101½	100⅞
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	93¾	93
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	97	96¾
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	49½	48
Con Gas 5½s '45	106	105¾
Container Corp 6s '46	95½	95½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	79½	79
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	34⅞	34⅞
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	105	105
Del & Hudson 7s '30	100⅛	100⅛
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	95	94⅜
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	94¾	94¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	104½	104½
Detroit Ed '62s	105	105
Dodge Bros sf 6s' 40	96	95
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	99¾	99½
Edith Roch 6s	101⅞	101⅞
Erie 5s '67	95¼	95¼
Erie gen lien	82	82
Erie gen lien 75s	95	94⅝
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	95⅛	95⅛
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	81	80⅞
Fla East Coast 5s '74	56⅛	56
Gen Cable 5½s '47	102	102
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103	103
Gen Inv 5s	88	88
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	100½	100½
Gen Theater 6s	139¾	139⅜
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	106½	106⅛
Goodyear 5s '57	94½	94¼
Gould Coupler 6s' 40	82½	82½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	105¾	105¾
Great Northern 5s '73 C	106¾	106¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111	110¾
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	99¼	99¼
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	84	84
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	81⅞	81¼
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	98⅜	98⅜
Humble Oil 5s '37	101⅜	101⅜
Ill Litch 3s	75⅜	75⅜
Ind Limestone 6s '46	85⅛	85⅛
Inland Steel 4½s '78	94½	94⅛
Inspiration Cop 6½s '31	101	101
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	100	99¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	69½	69½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	61	58
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	88½	88½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	100	100
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	96¾	96½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	92	92
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	123⅜	122¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s	97⅜	97
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	96⅜	96⅜
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	104¼	104¼
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	105½	105½
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	90¾	90⅜
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	102⅞	102⅞
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103	103
L'Autaro 6s '54	82½	82
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	89⅝	89⅜
Loew's Inc 6s '41	124½	124⅛
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	97⅜	97½
Long Island deb 5s '37	100	100
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	63½	60
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	53	52
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101¼	101⅛
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	100¼	100¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	100¼	100¼
Min St P & SSM 5s '38	89	89
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	104¾	104¾
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	79⅞	79⅞
Mo Pac 5s F '77	100	100
Mo Pac 5s G '78	99¾	99½
Mo Pac 5½s '49	108	107½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	98¾	98¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	99⅝	98½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	79⅞	79½
NYC&HR con 4s '98	98¼	98¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	106¾	106¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	96⅛	95⅞
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	101⅞	101⅜
N Y Chi & St L '32	102⅜	102⅜
N Y Dock 5s '38	79	79
N Y Edison 5s '44	104⅝	104⅝
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	94⅜	94⅜
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	85¾	85¾
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	106	106
N YNH&H cv 6s '48	123⅜	123⅛
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	58¼	58¼
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100	100
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	99¾	99¾
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	90	89
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	102½	102⅛
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103⅜	103⅜
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	103	103
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	65¾	65⅞
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	90¾	90½
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	98	98
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101½	101½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105½	105½
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	112	112
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	111¾	111¾
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	106	106
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	76	76
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	58¼	58¼
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	47½	47½
Pac R&L 1st rfg 5s '30	100⅜	100⅜
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	102⅜	102¼
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	105	105
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	104	102⅞
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	97½	97½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	101¼	101
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	81	81
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	70	69½
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	81	81
Penn R R 4¾s '63	100½	100⅛
Penn R R 5s '64	104	104
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	109	109
Penn R R 4½s D	95½	95½
Pere Marq 4½s	98	97¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	96	95⅞
Phil Co 5s '67	100¼	100
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	86¾	86¾
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	104¾	102
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	96	95¾
Pub Svc E & G 4½s '67	99	99
Pub Svc E & G 1970	98½	98¼
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	45¾	45¼
Purity Baking 5s '48	94⅝	94⅜
Read rfg 4½s '97	99¼	99¼
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96	96
Remington Rand 5½s '47	99¾	99⅜
Richfield Oil 6s	95¾	95¾
Rock I & GLou 4½s '34	98⅝	98⅝
St L & S F 4s A '50	90¾	90½
St L & S F 4½s '78	93½	93
St L & S F 5s B '50	103	102¼
St L S W con 4s '32	99¾	99
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	97¾	97½
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	92½	92½
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	70	70
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	67	67
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	57¾	57¾
Seabd A L adj 5s ct '49	57¼	57¼
Seabd A L con 6s '45	70½	70
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	65½	65½
Sharon Steel 'foop 5½s '49	99	99
Shell Pipe 5s '52	97¼	95⅜
Shubert Theater 6s '42	61	59
Sheil Un 5s ct ww	101	100¾
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	91½	91½
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100⅝	100½
Cinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	102⅝	102½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	103⅜	103⅜
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	100	99⅞
Sinclair Pipe L 5 s '42	98¼	98⅛
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96½	96⅛
Smith A O 6½s '33	103¼	102⅝
South P Rico Sug 7s '41	104½	104½
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	103½	103¼
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41 new	103¼	103¼
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	92⅝	92
So Pac 4½s '68	97¼	96¾
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	98¾	98¾
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	97⅝	97⅝
So Ry gen 4s '56	91¼	91
So Ry mem 6s '56	117	117
So Ry gen 6½s '56	123½	123⅛
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103¼	103
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97½	97⅛
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	83	83
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	106⅝	106⅜
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107	106½
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	89⅞	89⅞
Tex Corp 5s '44	104¾	104½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	102¼	102¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	49¾	49¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	27½	27¼
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38	102⅜	101½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	103	103
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	101⅛	101⅛
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	108¼	108¼
Union Pacific 4s '68	90½	90⅛
Union Pacific rfg 5s 2008	109	109
U S Rubber 5s '47	87	86⅛
U S Rubber 7½s s '30	100¾	100⅝
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	91¾	91⅝
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	87	87
Va & S'west con 5s '58	85	85
Wabash 4½s '78	93½	93
Wabash 1st 5s '39	102¼	101¾
Wabash 5½s '75	104	104
Walworth 6s '45	91½	91½
Warner Quin 6s '39	91⅝	91⅝
Warner Bros Pict 6s	107	106⅛
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	104½	104½
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	105⅛	105⅛
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	104½	104½
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	105	105
West Shore 4s 2361	88¼	88¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	83¾	83¾
Western Maryland 5½s '77	99½	99¼
Western Un 5s '51	102¾	102¾
Wheel & LE 1st 5s '30	100½	100½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37	106⅛	106⅛
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	31	31
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	100¼	100¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s	102⅜	102⅜
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100⅜	100¼
Winch R arms 7½s '41	103⅜	103⅜
Wis Cen gen 4s	82	81⅝

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	—Last— May 3	May 2
1st 4¼s '47	...101.18	101.18	101.18	101.18	101.18
4th 4¼s '38	...102.1	102.2	102.1	102.2	102.4
US 3¾s '43	...100.26	100.26	100.26	100.26	101.2
US 3¾s '56	...105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.5
US 4¼s '52	...111.29	111.29	111.25	111.29	111.26

FOREIGN BONDS

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

Abitibi P&P 5s '53				86⅞	86⅝
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '48				76⅛	76
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55				97½	97½
Antioquia st 7s '57				76	76
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57				77⅜	77⅜
Argentine 5½s '62				94	93⅞
Argentine Gov 6s June '59				99	98½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59				99	98⅞
Argentine Gov 6s May '60				98¾	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60				98¾	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60				98¾	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61				98½	98½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61				98¾	98⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A				99	99
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B				98	98
Australia 4½s '57				81¼	81¼
Australia 5s '55				91	90½
Australia 5s '57				90¾	90¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43				104½	104½
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57				87½	87½
Belgium (King) 6s '55				102	102
Belgium (King) 6½s '49				107⅜	107⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '55				111¾	111¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56				108½	108½
Belgium (King) 7½s '45				115⅛	115
Belgium (King) 8s '41				111	111
Befgen (City) 8s '45				111	111
Berlin 6s '58				94	94
Berlin 6½s '50				97⅜	97
Berlin Elec 6½s '51				94¾	94
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51				92¾	92½
Bogota (City) 8s '45				98	98
Bolivia 7s '69 ct				79¾	79½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47				98	97¾
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34				103½	103½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52				86⅛	85
Brazil 6½s '26-'57				82⅜	82¾
Brazil 6½s '27-'57				82	81¾
Brazil (US) 7½s '52				99⅛	99⅛
Brazil (US) 8s '41				99	99
Bremen 7s '35				102⅛	102⅛
Meda 7s ww				81	81
Brisbane 5s '57				83	82
Brisbane 5s '58				82¼	82
Budapest (City) 6s '62				82½	82
Buenos Aires 6½s '55				99¾	99¾
Bulgaria 7½s '68				87¾	87¾
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46				88	88
Can. (Dom) 4½s '36				99	99
Can (Dom) 5s '31				101	100⅞
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61				98½	98½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60				91⅛	91⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61				91½	91⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '62				91¼	91¼
Chile (Rep) 7s '42				101⅛	101⅞
Christiania Loan 7s				94	94
Cologne (City) 6½s '50				95½	95½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46				77	76⅛
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan				77¼	77¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct				77¾	77¾
Cordoba (City) 7s '57				88	88
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49				101⅜	101⅜
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53				100¼	100
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59				70	70
Czech (Rep) 8s '51				110½	110
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52				110	101
Denmark (King) 5½s '55				100¼	100¼
Dgutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32				99⅝	99⅝
Dutch E I sf 6s '62				102	102
Estonia Bank 7s '67				78	78
Est R R Co 7s '54				105⅜	105½
Finland (Rep) 6s '45				97¼	97¼
Finland (Rep) 7s '50				100	100
Finnish A 6½s '54				97⅞	97⅞
Finnish B 6½s '54				98⅜	98⅜
Framerican Dev 7½s '42				108½	108
French (Rep) 7s '49				117½	117½
French (Rep) 7½s '41				122½	122¼
Germ 7s '49				108⅝	108⅜
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38				91¾	91¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60				87	87
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60				97½	97
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50				97	97
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58				87⅞	87⅛
Germ El Pow 6½s '50				95	95
Germ G E 6s '48				95¼	94½
Germ G E 7s '45				104½	104¼
Graz 8s '54				99½	99½
Greek 7s '64				100	100
Greek 6s '68				86	85
Hamburg 6s '46				95⅝	95⅝
Hungary Mun 7½s '45				96	96
Hungary (King) 7½s '44				102½	102½
Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct				88⅞	88⅝
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37				97½	97½
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47				97	97
Italy (King) 7s '51				99	98⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31				97	96¾
Jap (Im Gov)) 6½s '54				104¼	103⅞
Karstadt 6s '43				78⅛	78
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww				97⅞	97½
Lyons (City) 6s '34				103½	103½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34				103½	103½
Medellin 6½s '54				79	78
Mtag Mill Mch 7s 'xw				88½	88½
Milan (City) 6½s '52				91¾	91⅜
Montecatin 7s '37 xw				97¾	97¾
New So Wales 5s '57				87⅞	87⅞
New So Wales 5s '58				87⅛	87⅛
Nord Rys 6½s '50				103⅞	103¾
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47				92	91¾
Norway (Kingf 5s '53				98⅛	98¼
Norway (King) 5½s '65				101¼	101¼
Norway (King) 6s '43				103	103
Norway (King) 6s '44				103	103
Norway (King) 6s '52				102½	101¾
Norwegian El 5½s '57				92¾	91¾
Nuremberg 6s '52				88⅜	88¾
Oriental Dev 5½s '58				90⅝	90⅝
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53				98	98
Oslo (City) 5½s '46				101	101
Oslo (City) 6s '55				102	102
Panama (Rep) 5s '63				93½	93¼
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58				103⅛	103⅛
Paulista Ry 7s '42				100½	100½
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47				85	85
Peru 6s '60				79½	78⅞
Peru 7s '59				95	95
Poland 7s '47				84½	84½
Poland 8s '50				94½	94⅛
Prague (City) 7½s '52				106¾	106¾
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47				101	101
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41				106⅞	106⅞
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war				98⅝	98⅝
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53				78	78
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68				75	75
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46				98	98
Rome (City) 6½s '52				91½	91¼
Royal Dutch 4s				89½	89¼
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42				94¼	94
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56				88½	88½
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68				76	76
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36				101½	101½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50				97⅝	97⅝
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51				92¾	92¾
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45				97	97
Seine (Dept) 7s '42				107⅜	107½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62				84	84
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62				95¾	95¾
Siemens 7s '35				104	104
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58				77	76½
Solssons (City) 6s '36				104	104
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54				104½	104
Swiss Confed 8s '40				107⅝	107⅝
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32				99¼	99¼
Tokyo (City) 5s '52				81¼	81¼
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61				91⅜	91¼
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53				89	88½
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47				75	75
Tyrol 7s '52				93	93
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45				100	100
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37				105½	105
Uni Stl W Burbeck 7s '51				104	104
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51				91	90⅝
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51				90¼	90¼
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60				98¼	98
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46				106¾	106⅜
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52				95½	95⅛
Warsaw 7s '58				78	78
Westphalia El 6s '53				87⅞	87¾

WESTVACO CHLORINE PRODUCTS

Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation reports for the quarter ended March 29 net of $239,762 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal after 7 per cent preferred dividend requirements to 89 cents a share on 225,155 no-par common shares, compared with $301,941, or $1.31 a share, on 200,000 shares in first quarter of 1929.

RECORD FRIGIDAIRE SHIPMENTS

DAYTON, O.—All shipment records of Frigidaire Corporation were broken April 30 when 214 carloads of electric refrigerators left the factories consigned to 46 states and 5 foreign countries. The previous best day's record was on May 31, 1929, when 121 carloads were shipped.

New York Curb

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
5 Aero ww	3	2⅞	3
2 Ainsworth Mfg	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
1

U. S. IS BELIEVED UNEQUIPPED YET TO MEET CRIME

Better, Harvard Man Says, to Train Men Especially to Cope With It

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Crime will never be dealt with successfully in the United States "unless we secure acceptance of the standards of professionalism similar to the ideas which underly the British Civil Service," Prof. Felix Frankfurter, of the Harvard law school, stated in the last of four lectures on "The Responsibilities of Citizenship" which he has been delivering at Yale University.

"Crime is a true measure of the standards of our civilization," he said. "One cannot long worry about these questions without realizing that they touch the motives and purposes and directions of contemporary society. But that our lack of professionalism affects the whole situation hardly admits of doubt. Crime is age old and ubiquitous, but by common consent it assails in greatest measure the most prosperous country in the world.

Sees Need of Specialization

Professor Frankfurter feels that we are doing nothing to meet this situation adequately. "Even where a professional training is exacted, namely from lawyers and judges who at present play such and undue rôle in the administration of criminal justice, merely a general and not a specialized training is required," he said. "The two indispensable interacting forces in the promotion and control of natural phenomena, to wit, professionalism in inquiry and professionalism in control are lacking as to crime."

Ultimate protection, he feels, is undoubtedly to be found in "ourselves, our zeal for liberty, our respect for one another and for the common good." But the safeguards for such protection should be institutionalized, he maintains.

"We forget," he pointed out, "that the most successful statesmen have been professionals. Walpole, Pitt, Gladstone, Disraeli and Asquith were professional politicians. Lincoln was a professional politician. Politics was Roosevelt's profession. Wilson was, all his life, at least preoccupied with politics, and Calvin Coolidge, although nominally a lawyer, has had no profession except politics. Canada emphasizes the professionalism of politics by making the leader of the Opposition a paid officer of state."

On Tap, But Not on Top

"'AE' (G. W. Russell, Irish poet and philosopher) summed it all up," Professor Frankfurter said, "when he said, 'The expert should be on tap, not on top.'"

For a solution to the problem he looks to the universities and other seats of learning. "If government is to be equal to its responsibilities, it must draw more and more on men of skill and wisdom for public administration. As Oxford and Cambridge of old, our institutions of higher learning must be training schools for public service, not through utilitarian courses, but by the whole sweep of their culture and discipline. Above all, the universities must be reservoirs of disinterestedness."

"For the more contentious issues of politics lie not in the domain of the natural sciences. They depend on the wisdom of the social sciences. But in our generation at least, the social sciences still rest ultimately not upon verifiable and controlled experiments, but in large measure upon tentative conclusions and judgments. It is therefore absolutely vital that judgment be as disinterested as possible, that it be not exposed to the undertow of unconscious influences other than those which inhere in our present limited understanding of the workings of the mind. Thinking and reflection in the universities ought not to be guided along the smooth path of material interest or even its derivatives in all their subtle forms."

Perry Gives Last Lecture at Harvard

Bliss Perry, lecturer on English and American literature at Harvard for 23 years, formerly editor of the Atlantic Monthly, and author of many works on English literature, gave his final lecture May 2. Mr. Perry is to become professor emeritus in September.

A collection of rare first editions of English works was presented to Mr. Perry by a representative of his classes. Thousands of students have learned to appreciate the verve and flash of poetry, or the measured cadences of masterly prose under his tutelage.

Leo Weiner also gave his last lecture. Since 1903 he has filled the chair of Slavic literature at Harvard. After 50 years as a teacher, he is resigning to carry on researches in Egyptology. Among his numerous works is the 20-volume translation of Tolstoy.

MRS. DWYER TO RECEIVE MAXIMUM ANNUITY

The first beneficiary under the law increasing the maximum annuity to dependents of policemen and firemen killed in the performance of duty will be Mrs. Franklin B. Dwyer, widow of the Dorchester policeman who was shot by a burglar last week, it was agreed at police headquarters yesterday.

Mrs. Dwyer, under the new provisions, will receive an annuity of $1000 a year for herself and $200 a year for each of her three children until they reach maturity. The Dorchester Board of Trade has raised a sum for the immediate relief of the family.

SKEELS NEW POSITION

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt. — Homer Skeels of Montpelier, general counsel of the St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain Railroad, was elected its vice-president and general manager today, succeeding Edward S. French, president of the Boston & Maine Railroad. Mr. Skeels had previously succeeded Mr. French as president of the Montpelier & Wells River Railroad and the Barre & Chelsea Railroad.

Associated Gas & Electric Has Big Expansion in 1929

Billion-Dollar Concern—Serves 2300 Communities in 26 States—To Have Second Largest Power Station in United States

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 62

Recognized as one of the largest public utility holding companies in the United States, the Associated Gas & Electric System serves some 2300 communities in 26 states of the Union, Canada and the Philippines, covering a territory with a population of approximately 5,300,000.

It had its largest expansion in 1929, when normal growth, together with acquisition of properties, more than doubled the assets, as well as the earnings.

Total assets today are in excess of $1,000,000,000, and gross earnings more than $100,000,000 annually.

Associated Gas saw its most successful year in 1929, with gross earnings of the company and subsidiaries since acquisition of $79,540,913, compared with $36,291,868 in 1928, a gain of 119 per cent, while net income available for dividends after all charges, including depreciation, was $16,183,945, a gain of 242 per cent.

Operating gross of the combined units of the entire system for 1929 totaled $103,556,864, a gain of 10.6 per cent over 1928, while net on the same basis of $50,282,036 gained 16.4 per cent, figuring the full year's operations of all properties, irrespective of when purchased.

Associated Gas had its inception in 1852, when the Ithaca Gas Light Co. was started and around it was formed the nucleus which was incorporated in 1906 as the Associated Gas & Electric Co. The latter and the New England Gas & Electric Association are the two principal units of the Associated Gas System.

The chief growth has taken place since 1922, at which time the number of customers served was 44,217. This figure rose to 1,368,861 by the end of 1929.

Numerous Acquisitions

The Penn Public Service Company, serving 378 communities in western Pennsylvania and the electric properties serving Manila in the Philippine Islands, were taken over in 1925; Gas Utilities, Inc., providing gas service in parts of Indiana, Illinois, South Dakota, Ohio and Pennsylvania, in 1926; the New England Gas & Electric Association, an affiliated group, acquired the Cambridge Gas Light Company, Cambridge Electric Light Company and the Worcester Gas Light Company, all of Massachusetts, in 1927.

Numerous small concerns were taken over in 1928, and in 1929 controlling interest in all classes of stock of General Gas & Electric Corporation was obtained. This concern had gas, water, electric and ice plants in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, South Carolina and Florida, serving 1020 communities and having gross earnings in 1928 of $24,559,568.

Other acquisitions in 1929 included the Rochester Central Power Corporation which brought to the Associated System 331,265 gas, electric and steam customers in 200 communities; the American Utilities Company, which added 23,094 customers in 95 communities, mostly in the South, and the West Boston Gas Company, Dedham & Hyde Park Gas Company and New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Company, these three Massachusetts companies serving 47,173 customers with gas and 40,947 with electricity.

The above expansion program has brought to Associated Gas a widely diversified arrangement of properties and a broad diversification in size and type of community and industry served, all tending to assure the system of a stable income.

Interconnection through high tension transmission lines of the various electric groups is being actively prosecuted, and the company is planning to spend some $40,000,000 this year on interconnections and new construction. This compares with average annual expenditures in the previous five years of about $36,000,000.

The total of such expenditures since Jan. 1, 1925, to the end of 1930 will aggregate approximately $225,000,000.

Through tie-ins with other big producers Associated Gas patrons are served with electricity from Niagara Falls and Conowingo, the outstanding sources of hydroelectric power in the East, and through favorable contracts for purchase of power from various sources, it has been able to sell or shut down obsolete or uneconomical generating stations, and so offer cheaper power to the communities served.

Saluda River Project

One of the system's outstanding developments at present is the Saluda River project near Columbia, S. C., started in 1927, and expected to be in operation next autumn. This power station will be exceeded in output by only one other station, that of the Niagara Falls Power Co. The dam being constructed will have the largest cubical content of any in the United States, and the lake created will cover an area of 76 square miles and have a shore line of 450 miles. Already long-term contracts for the sale of a minimum annual output of 300,000,000 kilowatt hours have been made.

New business is receiving impetus from the increasing sale of gas and electric appliances, which amounted in 1927 to only $677,825, but jumped to $5,835,880 in 1929, bringing in estimated annual additional revenues of $1,164,000. Electrification of steam railroads is a factor also, a long-term contract having been made to furnish power to the Lackawanna Railroad, beginning next fall.

Of the system's total revenues, 74.7 per cent emanated from the sale of electricity, 18.7 per cent from the sale of gas, and 6.6 per cent from other sources. Analysis of sale of electric current show that 26.6 per cent of total revenue is derived from sale for power purposes, 17.3 per cent from commercial use, and 24.7 per cent from residential consumption.

Capital Structure

Associated Gas has a rather more complicated capital structure than the average utility, because of its policy of issuing its own securities and in part exchanging them for securities of subsidiaries, at the same time restricting the issue of underlying bonds and preferred stocks of operating companies.

As of Dec. 31, 1929, the balance sheet shows funded debt of $377,033,411, preferred stock $24,778,296, preferred stock of subsidiaries $52,151,139, obligations convertible into stock $92,582,359 and Class A, Class B and common stocks, valued with surplus at $261,266,024.

Net income in 1929 after taxes, subsidiary charges, interest, depreciation and other deductions was $16,183,945, which compares with net in 1928 of $6,685,432.

Last year's net is equivalent to $3.64 a share for the priority dividend of $2 a share on the average number of shares of Class A stock outstanding during the year.

Deducting the maximum payable on the Classes A and B stocks, the balance available for the common would be equal to $2.26 a share on the average number of common shares outstanding during the year.

Dividends are being paid on all classes of preferred, and on the A and B common stock. The A shares paying $2 annually sell on the New York Curb around $37, while the common which is not yet on a dividend basis, has a market around $45. Valuable rights to purchase Class A stock have been offered to common shareholders from time to time.

Growth of the system in the last 10 years is shown in the accompanying table.

	Assets	Gross Earns.	Net Earns	No. Custom.	Sh'holders.
1920	$6,138,245	$49,410,687	$14,449,737	27,436	121
1921	6,500,706	53,301,038	17,195,389	29,170	148
1922	13,577,517	56,828,970	20,663,844	44,217	150
1923	16,884,669	63,852,228	24,325,142	54,555	702
1924	62,257,097	67,417,018	26,733,159	130,922	6,000
1925	209,601,178	73,977,348	31,531,123	335,441	38,000
1926	258,962,166	81,646,959	35,652,028	444,026	41,000
1927	356,300,026	88,112,621	40,148,195	602,452	56,537
1928	364,359,126	93,624,445	43,196,594	035,243	66,263
1929	1,000,428,025	103,556,864	50,282,036	1,368,861	190,139

New York Curb Market

(Continued from Page 15)

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
2 Venezuelan Pet	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
9 Vick Finance	8½	8½	8½
1 Vogt Mfg Co	19½	19½	19½
W			
2 Watson (JW) Co	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1 Wenden Cop Min	3/8	3/8	3/8
2 West Mass Co	64⅛	64	64
2 Wil-Low Cafet	14¼	12¼	13½

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	Last
10	Alabama Pow 5s '68	102	102	102
15	Alabama Pow 4½s'67.	96	96	96
2	Alum Co 5s '52	102	102	102
13	Alum Ltd 5s '48	98¾	98¾	98¾
8	Am Comwlth Pw 6s'40	98	98	98
2	Am Cwlth Pow 6s'49	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
42	Am&For Pow 5s 2030	88	88⅝	88⅞
4	Am G&E 5s '28	98¼	98¼	98¼
5	Am G&Pow 6s '39	93½	93½	93½
10	Am Pow&L 6s2016	107¾	107½	107¾
10	Am Roll M 5s '48	99½	99½	99½
74	Appalach Gas 6s '45	138½	126	126
5	Appalach Pow 5s'56	99¾	9¾	99¾
27	Ark Pow&Lt 5s'56	98¼	98	98¼
19	Arnold Print W 6s'41	88¾	87½	88½
1	Asso G&E 5½s'38	83	83	83
6	Asso G&E 5s'68	83	82½	82½
6	Asso G&E 4½s'C'49	81¾	81½	81½
54	Assoc T Util 5½s'44	99⅞	98	98
1	Bates Valve 6s '42 ww	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
10	Bell Tel Can 5s B'57	102	102	103
14	BostonEdMe 2nd 5s'55	100½	100½	100½
1	Can Pac Ry 5s'54	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
35	Caterpillar Trac 5s '38	103¼	10 3	103
12	Cent St El 5½s '54	85	85	85
72	Chi RI & Pac 4½s '60	100	99¾	100
2	Cons Ttextile 8s '41	70	70	70
5	Cons Gas & El Sa'56	90	89¾	89¾
2	Cont S Cp 5s A '42	ww 85	85	85
1	Crown Zeller 6s '40	98	98	98
2	Lef Int Bdg 6½s '52	82	82	82
35	Dix GG 6½s A '37	ww 91	90¼	91
3	DuGuesne Gas 6s '45	97½	97½	97½
1	E Util Inv 5s A '54	81	80½	81
5	El Paso N G 6½s'43	ww 106	106	106½
43	Elec Pw&Lt 5s 2030	92¼	92½	92½
2	Fed Wat 5½s '54	96½	96½	96½
4	Firestone Tire 5s '42	95½	95	95½
3	Fla Pw&Lt 5s '54	90½	90½	90½
10	Garlock Pack 6s '39	108½	108½	108½
8	Gatineau Pw 5s '56	95¼	95¼	95¼
2	Gatineau Pw 6s '41	99	99	99
5	Gen Bak 4½s '40	97	97	97
131	Gen Thea Eq 6s '40	100⅛	99½	99⅝
5	Gen WW&E 6s B '44	95	95	95
7	Georgn Pw 5s '67	100	100	100
9	Gulf St Ut 5s A '56	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
9	Hous Gulf G 6½s'43	ww 91	91	91
10	Hous Gulf G 6s A '43	91½	91⅛	91½
16	Hygrade Food 6s B '49	64⅝	64⅜	64⅝
5	Indep Oil 6s '39	105½	105½	105½
6	Indnapls P&L 5s A '57	99¾	99½	99¾
17	Inland Util 6s '34	112⅞	112	112
92	Insull Util Inv 6s B'40	107⅛	105¾	105⅞
4	Inter Pow Sec 7s E '57	99	99	99
14	Inter Sec Am 5s '47	83⅝	83⅜	83⅝
10	Kelvinator 6s '36 xw	90¼	89½	89½
2	Kop Gas & C 5½s '50	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
8	Lehigh PS 6s A 2026	105½	105½	105½
1	Libby McN&L 5s '42	94	94	94
1	Lone Star Gas 5s '42	98¾	98¾	98¾
75	Memphis N G 6s '43	117½	116¾	116¾
6	Metro Ed's 4½sD'68	97¾	97¾	97¾
5	Mid Sta Pet 6½s A'45	75	75	75
32	Miss Riv F 6s '44 xw	97	96½	96½
22	Mo Pac 5s H '80	100¼	100¼	100¼
3	Morris & Co 7½s '30	100¾	100¾	100¾
8	Narragansett 5s '57	100½	100½	100½
8	Nat Pow & Lt 6sA '2	0107	106½	107
4	Nat Pub Serv 5s '78	80	80	80
3	NY Pow & Lt 4½s'67	94¼	94¼	94¼
34	Niag Shares 5½s '50	103½	102½	103½
15	Nor Ind P S 5s C '66	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
10	Nor Ind Pub S 5s '69	102⅛	101¾	101¾
15	Nor Tex Ut 7s '35 ww	102⅛	102	102⅛
5	Pac W Oil 6½s '43 ww	93	93	93
10	Penn O Ed 5½s B '59	100¼	99⅞	100¼
4	Phila El 5½s '72	106	106	106
2	PittsWVa 4½s C '60	93½	93½	93½
9	Poore & Co 6s '39	105	105	105
5	Pub Serv N Ill 5s '31	10 0	10 0	100
16	Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	101⅜	101	101
16	Pure Oil 5½s '40	98¼	97⅞	98
3	Roch Cent Pw 5s '53	79⅜	78¼	78¼
10	Segal Lock 6½s '40	99½	99¼	99½
1	Shawing W&P 5s C '70	101½	101½	101½
3	Snider Pack 6s '32	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
5	SEP&L 6s A 2025 xw	106	105⅝	106
94	So Nat Gas 6s '44	101	10 0	101
4	So West G&E 5s A '57	95	95	95
10	Stand P&Lt 6s '57	99⅞	99¾	99¾
3	Texas Cit yGas 5s '48	84½	84⅛	84½
8	Tex P&Lt 5s '56	99¼	99⅛	99¼
34	Tex Gas Util 6s '43	102½	101¼	102⅜
20	Thermoid Co 6s '34	94	92	92
52	Tri Util 5s 79	91	90	90⅞
5	Ulen & Co 6s 44	92⅜	92?	92⅜
13	Van Sweringen 6s	100	100	100
21	Virg Ry 4½s B 62	98	97⅞	98
15	Wash Wat Pwr 5s 60	102	101⅞	102
7	West Pa Gold 5s 2030	93	93	93
5	West Tex Util 5s A	91⅞	91¾	91¾
9	West Un 5s 60	103¼	103	103

FOREIGN BONDS

1	Agri Mtg Bk 7s 47	86	86	86
1	Berlin City El 6s 55	90½	90½	90½
1	Buen A Prov 7½s 47	100	100	100
5	Buen A Prov 6½s 61	95½	95½	95½
2	Cauca Val 7s 48	81¼	80⅝	80⅝
5	Cent. Bk Ger 6s B 51	83½	83½	83½
1	Chile Mtg Bk 6s 62	89⅝	89⅜	89⅜
4	Com Priv Bk 5½s 37	89¾	89¾	89¾
2	Cuban Tel 7½s A 41	108½	108½	108½
2	Daniz Port 6½s 52	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
3	Europ Elec 6½s 65	96⅞	96	96
4	Europ Mtg 7s C 67	89	89	89
1	Finland R M Bk 6s 61	86¾	86¾	86⅔
8	Frankfort 6½s 53	94¼	93⅛	94¼
5	Gelsenkirchen 6s 34	95⅛	95	95
6	Ger Cons Mun 7s 47	97½	97	97
4	Helsingfors 6½s '60	95	95	95
3	Isarco Hyd El 7s '52	92	92	92
11	Isotta Fras 7s '42 xw	87	86¼	86¼
38	It Sup Po 6s A '63 xw	76½	76	76½
5	Medellin Col 7s '51	84½	84	84½
26	Nippon El Po 6½s '53	91	91	91
11	Prussia PS 6s '52	90¼	90¼	90¼
4	Ruhr Gas 6½s A '53	86¼	86¼	86¼
1	Ruhr Housing 6½s '58	87	87	87
3	Saarbrueck 7s '35	100¼	100¼	100¼
11	Stinnes 7s '46 xw	80	80	80
5	Terni Elec 6½s '53	85¾	85¾	85¾
1	Unit El Serv 7s '56 xw	94	94	94

†Actual sales. *Ex-dividend. aPlus extra in stock. fPayable in stock g—Partly extra. rCash or stock. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants.

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN

Kansas City Southern System, including subsidiaries, reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net income of $3,377,772 after taxes and charges, equal after 4 per cent preferred dividends to $8.47 a share on the 299,599 shares of common, compared with $3,944,291, or $7.02 a share, in 1928.

MASSACHUSETTS INVITES BIDS FOR ITS FLOUR NEEDS

Seeks Prices on 30,000 Bbls. for Bread—Request Earlier Than Usual

With harvesting of the new crop of hard winter wheat in the Southwest six weeks or more away, and the trend of grain prices this year more uncertain than ever before because of the activities of the Federal Farm Board, the State of Massachusetts has just requested bids on 30,000 barrels of bread flour for use in its institutions over a year's period from Sept. 1, next, to Aug. 31, 1931. This request is the earliest that has ever been made since the State bought in this manner, it is said. Last year the bids were called for opening Aug. 1.

The State asks samples to be submitted by May 18, which are to be put through a series of severe tests, chemically and by baking. All bids are to be submitted not later than June 19. One year ago the State paid $6.57 per bbl, in cotton sacks, for the first 16,000 bbls. of its purchase, having split its order. Two years ago the entire lot was bought for $5.97.

Present prices for flour of a Kansas standard patent variety are not far from $5.50 a barrel for prompt shipment and in sizable quantities. In the trade it is stated that as low as $5 might be secured, in bulk, if a substantial lot was taken and at once. But this, of course, applies to flour made from old crop wheat. It is felt in the trade that the unusually early requests for bids from the State is the result of present low prices. Many well-posted men look for new crop flour prices to be close to present quotations.

Jobbers, distributors and bakers in New England purchased large quantities of flour for the anticipated requirements of the year, last July and August, repeating the performance late in the fall, on spring wheat. The year that followed consumers found themselves taking flour on contract at higher prices than they could have bought "on spot" and the crop year is drawing to an end with many contracts unfilled and wide dissatisfaction among buyers as to prices.

U. S. TRADE WALL BRINGS PROTEST MOVES ABROAD

(Continued from Page 1)

the United Empire movements are growing in overseas British countries as well as at home.

The Federation of British Industries, an organization representing most of the chief manufacturers of Britain, says, "We have not yet examined the full effects of the proposed readjustments, but at first sight they appear a most encouraging omen for the coming Imperial Conference.

This impression is strengthened by the following explicit declaration of the Minister of Finance: "Canada is one of our most important markets and one in which we have to meet an enormous amount of competition from the United States. It is therefore very gratifying that almost at the same time that America is expected to increase its tariff on many lines of goods, Canadian preferences on our products are to be so generously increased."

Conservatives are especially pleased. Neville Chamberlain, formerly a Cabinet minister, said in Birmingham May 2: "We shall have a chance once more of showing what we can do to supply goods which Canada cannot supply itself. If we can get an offer like that from Canada without giving anything in return, how much more do we think we could get if we could offer something which would be of substantial value to her?"

Sir John Corcoran, director of the National Union of Manufacturers, says, "Widespread and generous improvement in British preference rates will be much appreciated by British manufacturers and will go some way to offset increased difficulties placed in the way of our exports to Australia." Sir William Lark, director of the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers says, "British industry welcomes the lead given by Canada to economic development in the Empire, and the mutual advantage given to its constituent nations by the recent tariff changes.

Effect of New Schedule on United States Trade Questioned by Canada

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont. — Canada's latest budget, declared to contain the most sweeping fiscal changes in two decades, is the chief topic of conversation throughout the Dominion. While all agree that it is an "Imperial Preference" budget and will have a far-reaching effect throughout the Empire, there appears to be considerable difference of opinion as to its probable effect upon the trade with Canada's best customer, the United States.

Will it in truth "divert trade from the United States to us?" as the London Daily News jubilantly declares. Charles Dunning, Minister of Finance when presenting the budget, emphasized the point that the sole object was to facilitate trade with "those who facilitate trade with us," but "those who raise prohibitive barriers against our products entering their markets must expect that we will extend favor to our own good customers rather than to them."

He repudiates any suggestion of a tariff war or retaliation, but puts it squarely up to the world at large to say in which direction trade shall most freely flow. While the changes in rates are numerous and complex, after balancing reductions against increases, having in mind the volume of trade affected, the revision of the tariff has been undoubtedly upward.

Tariff experts agree that it will affect in one way or another approximately $300,000,000 in value of United States exports, chief of these being iron and steel, with a value of $250,000,000, and fruits and vegetables, valued at $27,000,000. Egss of various kinds imported to Canada to the value of $500,000 will also be influenced by the new rates. To a large extent, however, the general tariff has been left as before.

The policy has been to maintain the existing rates of duty on those commodities which are or will become of double significance in Canada's trade with the world, both as imports and exports. On 16 of these items, however, a provision has been made for a "countervailing duty" whereby the duty on interchangeable commodities, through reciprocal action on the part of other countries will be raised or lowered proportionately.

These items include butter, potatoes, soups, livestocks, fresh meats, eggs, wheat, wheat flour and other things, on all of which the rates under the existing Fordney-McCumber tariff were higher than the existing Canadian duties on the same goods. Now they are placed on the same level, and if the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill still further increases the American duties on such goods, the Canadian rates will keep pace with them.

Silver, Shingles and Lumber Put on Free List by House Vote

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—In a series of overwhelming votes, the House on May 2 put silver, shingles and lumber on the tariff free list and materially slashed the increased duty on sugar.

The significant ballots on these items completed the list of five schedules on which the Republican House leaders permitted the chamber to vote while the measure is still in process of compromise between it and the Senate. There still remain votes on the flexible tariff and debenture provisions written into the bill by the Senate.

In putting the lumber schedule on the free list and reducing the sugar duty, the House followed in the footsteps of the Senate. In eliminating silver from the dutiable items the House rejected a 30-cent impost levied by the Senate and returned to its own free-list position on this item.

In every instance the House vote was decisive. In striking the duty from silver the count was 72 to 200 On the lumber schedule the ballots were as follows: shingles, 279 to 110, logs, 290 to 105, cedar boards, 289 to 108 and soft wood lumber, 250 to 143.

The sugar count was 229 to 160. On the strength of this vote the House sustained the Senate rates of $2 for Cuban sugar and $2.75 for world sugar, as against the original House figure of $2.40 and $3. When the tariff bill originally came before the House it was hurried through by Republican leaders under a "gag" rule and no opportunity was allowed for separate vote on this or any other schedule, despite clear indications of strong opposition against the boosted duties.

Even on these separate ballots the House was not allowed a free hand. Republican leaders under a limited "gag" rule restricted the chamber to a choice between the extreme high rates of the House bill and the slightly lower figures in the Senate measure.

WASHINGTON (AP)—John Q. Tilson, Representative from Connecticut, House Republican leader, declared in the House May 3 that he did not believe President Hoover would approve the tariff bill if it contained the export debenture plan. He presented a letter from the President in which the Chief Executive said that he had not changed his opinion of the debenture which he expressed in a letter to Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, on April 20, 1929.

In his letter to Mr. McNary, the President had indicated that he could not approve a tariff bill carrying the debenture plan.

Mr. Tilson said he had asked the President in a letter whether he had changed his position.

Willis Hawley (R.), Representative from Oregon, had said the debenture proposal would cost the Government $280,000,000 annually and result in foreign nations retaliating with countervailing duties.

Switzerland Again Files Protest on Tariff Wall

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA — A protest movement against raising of the American tariff wall against Swiss imports continues to spread throughout Switzerland and May 1 the subject was discussed at a special meeting of the Swiss Federal Council at Berne.

The Council noted that the Swiss legation in Washington had several times pointed out the serious consequences adoption of the proposed measures would have for Swiss export trade and it was reported that the Department of Public Economy had kept in close touch with industrial circles interested. The Federal Council approved steps taken and authorized the Department of Public Economy to instruct the Swiss legation in Washington to approach the United States Government once more in its name, drawing attention to the serious consequences threatened commercial relations between the two countries, and the deep anxiety and agitation felt in Switzerland, hoping that reduction in proposed tariffs might be made in the interest of reciprocal exchanges.

N. S. OF N. E. WOMEN TO HOLD CONFERENCE

The National Society of New England Women will convene for its seventeenth annual three-day conference at the Hotel Statler on May 6. The program calls for morning and evening sessions.

A feature of the meetings will be the presentation of the Tercentenary film, the "Cornerstone of the Nation," which has been prepared under the direction of Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard. All arrangements are in charge of the general chairman, Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO IMPORT LIQUOR

WASHINGTON (AP)—Importation of liquor by the British Embassy for the official and personal use of the Ambassador and the Embassy staff is to be resumed. It was stopped by the former Ambassador, Sir Esmé Howard.

Sir Ronald Lindsay, the present Ambassador, has reached the conclusion that the matter is entirely a personal one, not affecting the action of anyone else or diplomatic privilege. Liquor will be served at social functions given by the Ambassador in the Embassy on any such occasions as he may desire.

CONTINENTAL EUROPE

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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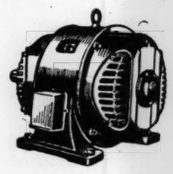

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Repairs. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
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AUSTRALIA

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VALLEY
Phone C. 1197 Established 1911
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Concrete Specialists

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One of Queensland's Leading Department Stores
OVERELLS LTD
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LOUIS PELTIER *COUTURE*
GOWNS, COSTUMES AND MILLINERY
THE ONLY EXCLUSIVELY FRENCH SALON
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FOOTWEAR FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN

W. M. Richards
TELEPHONE 10381
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ASK YOUR RETAILER *for*
FALLSHAW FURNITURE
1 Boundary Rd. Tel. F 4636 North Melbourne N1.

PLUMBERS
Electricians, Hot Water Engineers
GEO. PITBLADO & SON
482 Toorak Rd. Toorak SE 2 Tel. Win. 1649
Electrical Appliances Stocked. Westinghouse Electrical Goods obtainable here.

Satisfaction When
BARKER
CAKE CONTAINERS
are used!
ASK YOUR RETAILER OR
BARKER & COMPANY
476-490 Little Lonedale St., Melb., C.1

INSURANCE
T. JAQUES MARTIN & CO.
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58 MARKET STREET, MELBOURNE
Tel. Cent. 2333

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FROCKS and MILLINERY
Bryant, Lane, McKenzie Pty. Ltd.
The Strand Bldgs., 64 Elizabeth St., Melbourne
Also at Geelong 141 Moorabool St. Geelong

J. Marks
Actual Manufacturer of Quality
FURS
316 Chapel Street, PRAHRAN, S.1.
(Opp. the Big Store) Tel. Wr. 6089

F. 4974 Ladies' & Gentlemen's
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CUTTER TO THE LATE CAPON & MONTGOMERIE
7TH FLOOR, THE STRAND
64 ELIZABETH ST. MELBOURNE

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For good work
Consult
ALFRED HART
Painter—Decorator—Renovator
At Your Service 3 James Rd., Swanbourne

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY

The HOOVER
It beats—as it sweeps —as it cleans
See it demonstrated at David Jones, Ltd.
or
Hoover (Aust) Ltd., Head Office
83 Goulburn Street, SYDNEY
(Telephone MA. 6011)

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KINCAIDS LIMITED
FAMILY GROCERS
Tea Merchants and Bacon Curers
Mail order business specially catered for.
Price List on Application
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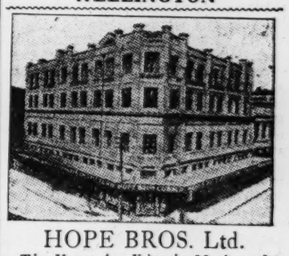
WELLINGTON



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The House for Value in Men's and Boys' Outfitting
83-85 Cuba Street Phone 22.686

IN THE LEAD
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FOR QUALITY DIC
LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

The Rees Jones Shoe Co Limited
Arch Preserver Shoes
The T. & G. Building
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Jewellery
Watches
Silverware
Clocks
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SCOULLARS
FOR SERVICE
THE SCOULLAR CO LTD. WELLINGTON
For Furniture That Is Better

MACDUFFS Ltd.
80 Cuba Street and Corner Cuba and Vivian Street, Wellington; Also 109 Cashel Street, Christchurch
The noted lowpriced stores with the high quality goods—Crockery, Glassware, Enamelware, Tinware, Aluminumware, Household Hardware, Toilet Requisites, Stationery and Fancy Goods.

G. G. Macquarrie Ltd.
Electrical Contractors
120 WILLIS ST. 'Phone 45-865
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Silk and Parchment Shades
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ARTHUR LEE Ltd.
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56, WILLIS ST., WELLINGTON

P. H. JAUNCEY
Portrait Photographer
Phone 43.847 50 Willis Street

J. HARPER
VIOLIN TEACHER (Sevcik Method)
Send 2/6 for treatise on easy method of mastering the higher positions.
BOX 65, WELLINGTON

Pianoforte and Theory
NORMAN C. IZETT
40 Onepu Road, Wellington
Phone 24.415

J. KNOX-GRAHAM
MERCHANT TAILOR
Harcourts Chambers,
Corner Lambton Quay and Panama Street
Wellington Phone 42.598

"Phyliss Earle Beauty Shoppe"
HAIR DRESSING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
McDONALD PERMANENT WAVING
JAMES SMITH LTD.
WELLINGTON

House Painting & Decorating
Artistic Colour Schemes
SINGLETON PAINTING SERVICE
30, COURTENAY PLACE
and 84, RIDDIFORD STREET,
WELLINGTON

"A delightful holiday resort"
"WAIMARIE"
Paraparaumu, near Wellington
Beautifully situated in charming grounds, with golf links, tennis courts and beach within easy access. Meals at all hours for passing motorists.
MRS. B. LEWIS, Proprietress
P. O. Box 41, Paraparaumu.

Hawaiian Back-to-the-Land Move Proves Adaptability of Natives

Group of 2000 Working 100 Farms on Island of Molokai —Raising of Pineapples Started When Other Markets Became Glutted

By MARC T. GREENE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Honolulu

THE attempt to better the conditions of the Hawaiian race by a back-to-the-land movement, perhaps the most significant undertaking of the sort yet attempted anywhere in the world, has met with striking success after less than eight years of operation.

The colony of native Hawaiians thus formed on the island of Molokai, considered the most fertile of the Hawaiian group, now numbers in the neighborhood of 2000 people working 100 farms and small plantations to excellent economic advantage and enjoying all the amenities of a modern community.

The Federal Government, having first approved the project on a sort of probationary basis limited to five years, has now accepted it as a proven success and affirmed a second appropriation by the Territorial Government of $1,000,000 to extend and to broaden the work.

The Hawaiian Homes Commission was established in 1920 by the Territorial Legislature, with the approval of the Federal Government, "as an agency to rehabilitate and perpetuate the Hawaiian race by giving the Hawaiians an opportunity to lead healthy and comfortable lives in the open country." The land selected and prepared was on the island of Molokai, a few hours by boat from the Honolulu markets yet entirely isolated from any of the territory's large communities.

Ancient Fallacy Exploded

There was considerable skepticism in respect of this project, largely on the ground that the Hawaiians could not be induced to shoulder any responsibility or display any energy in independent effort. This is an ancient fallacy regarding the Polynesian people, and one of the outstanding achievements of the back-to-the-land project has been to explode it finally and definitely.

Contrary to the professed expectations of many of their critics, the Hawaiians have taken kindly to the idea of labor on their own behalf; and the cases of complete rehabilitation upon the assumption of responsibility and appeal to pride of race have been many. A keen sense of understanding of the obligations involved has been manifested, especially in respect of money advanced by the Territorial Government for land development, and there have been few instances of irregularity in the payment of rentals and interest.

The rehabilitation plan comprehended the allotment of lands to worthy applicants and the advancement of sums for their development at a low rate of interest, the allotments to become the property of the holders after a reasonable period of successful operation. Thus the success of the whole project depended entirely upon the energy of the participants and their assumption of a degree of responsibility.

Rehabilitation Scheme Extended

It was, in brief, "up to" the Hawaiians themselves to prove their worth and to demonstrate their fitness for survival as a race. It is now permissible to assert categorically that they have done those things, to the gratification of their friends and the originators of the Hawaiian homes plan.

So markedly have they done them, indeed, that the scope of the rehabilitation scheme has lately been materially extended to include a "home lots" arrangement on the Island of Hawaii, the largest of the group, by virtue of which applicants receive small plots of land, usually an acre in extent, on which they are able to erect small houses with materials supplied by the lumber companies, to whom they pay a monthly rental of $10.

The farms plan on Molokai contemplated the production of various fruits and vegetables for the Honolulu markets. It was found, however, that as the homesteaders increased in number and competency their production exceeded the market demands.

This situation at first seemed likely to threaten the success of the project, but the problem was solved by turning the labors of most of the homesteaders to the production of pineapples, the supply of which has never yet equaled the demand, here or anywhere else.

Balkan Churches in Accord With 'Y'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia—The representatives of the Serbian Orthodox Church recently returned from the Orthodox Conference at Athens, which was made up of the representatives of the Orthodox Churches of the Balkan States and of the representatives of the Y. M. C. A. in these states, have given a declaration to the press in which they emphasize their complete satisfaction at the results obtained.

The following conclusions were reached: (1) The Y. M. C. A. recognizes that in the Balkan countries the Orthodox Church is a church above the churches; (2) The object of the Y. M. C. A. movement is to bring the Christian youth to the doors of the Orthodox Church; (3) The Y. M. C. A. hopes that in the countries of the Balkan Peninsula the Orthodox Churches will be able to take the leadership of the various Y. M. C. A. organizations into their hands.

It is pointed out in the declaration of the representatives of the Serbian Church that the Y. M. C. A. leaders and specially Dr. John R. Mott expressed the hope that the Y. M. C. A. in the Balkans will work under the Orthodox Churches and that its chief aim is to preserve the youth from atheism during this time of testing and of confusion.

It is also emphasized in the declaration that this conference gave all the Orthodox churches in southeast Europe an opportunity to talk over many matters of common interest.

PLAYGROUND IDEAS INTEREST KILSYTH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—The proposed miners' welfare scheme for Kilsyth, which is a no-license burgh, will, it is anticipated, be easily the finest in the country. It is to comprise a bowling green, tennis courts, putting green, football pitch, children's playground, large pavilion for indoor games, and a shelter for children—the whole to cost £8860 and toward which the Central Committee of the Miners' Welfare Scheme, London, are to give a grant of £8000.

Nine and a half acres of ground are being secured at Gorrell Gardens at a cost of £136 per acre, practically in the center of the town. Kilsyth Bowling Club's green is on the site, and the miners are to give the club £200 as compensation for the loss of their clubhouse, etc. The Mines Department are to provide the layout plans and an architect free. The meeting of colliery workers held in Kilsyth recently approved of the scheme, and agreed to a levy of 2d. per man per week for its maintenance.

BENGALI POET PLANS STUDY OF QUAKERISM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—Sir Rabindranath Tagore, Nationalist Bengali poet and philanthropist, is to visit Woodbrooke, the Quaker international settlement here, in the early summer to study Quaker work.

There are strong bonds of friendship between Woodbrooke and Sir Rabindranath's school at Santiniketan, Bengal. Both have international ideals and aims in common, and approximately 40 per cent of the students at Woodbrooke are from abroad.

MARINES QUIT PUERTO CABEZAS

PANAMA CITY (AP)—Pursuant to the United States policy of gradually reducing occupational forces in Nicaragua, 105 marines will leave Puerto Cabezas May 13 on the U. S. S. Rochester for Hampton Roads, Va. With their removal all marines will be out of the Puerto Cabezas area.

Shipping Registry Expands Air Duties

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—Figures given at the recent annual meeting of the British Corporation for the Registry of Shipping and Aircraft here showed that 2642 ships of nearly 7,250,000 tons had been built under the society's supervision, as against 1950 vessels of over 5,000,000 tons built in 1920 and 502 ships of 1,250,000 tons classed with the society in 1900.

It was pointed out that the technical views and practice of the society not only had weight in Britain and with the British Government, but the registries of Italy, America and Japan had been using their rules for years and the rules had influenced all other societies to a great extent.

Regarding aviation, the report showed increased activity in that branch, following upon recognition by the Air Ministry last June. The Aviation Committee had already expanded their nucleus organization. Owners of aircraft had realized the benefit of submitting their machines to the society for classification, because, in addition to the annual inspection for certificates of airworthiness, they had the advantage of regular quarterly inspections by qualified men without additional fee.

WALNUT TREES ADORN CANADIAN HIGHWAY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Seven thousand baby walnut trees have just been planted on both sides of a 60-mile stretch of the King's Highway across Elgin County, Ont. There were 21 schools along this section of the highway when a ceremony of planting one of the trees opposite each school was held. The St. Thomas Kiwanis Club presented each school with a framed copy of Joyce Kilmer's "Ode to a Tree."

Credit for the organized campaign, the greatest undertaking of its kind ever attempted in Canada, goes to Dr. J. D. Curtis, president of the Nut Tree Growers Association. The black walnut trees were from the Government forestry reserve at St. Williams, Ont.

CLERIC COMPILING CREE DICTIONARY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—A Cree Indian dictionary is being compiled here by Archdeacon Richard Faries of York Factory, whose jurisdiction extends over Northern Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. His knowledge of the Crees has been secured by a lifetime of experience among them. His father and grandfather were both Hudson's Bay officials.

His dictionary is to have 30,000 words, each one accompanied by its grammatical construction. "There is not an illiterate Cree," he stated. "Their syllable system is so simple that children learn to read and write as soon as they can talk. There is a character for every sound."

CANADIAN COAST GUARD MAY HELP CUSTOMS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—The establishment by Canada of a coast guard service to cope with rumrunners and smugglers is an eventuality which is receiving serious consideration in administrative circles. While no conclusion as to its feasibility has been arrived at, the possibilities have been widely canvassed.

Besides rumrunning, cigarette smuggling is growing to a large extent. The duty of coping with the lawbreakers at present falls upon the customs preventive service. In alliance with officers of this service are the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and in many provinces, the provincial police.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

GARTSIDES IRON RUST SOAP removes ink, rust, chemical and many other stains; salesmen wanted; trial 10c; a full size tube for 30c. A 677 Preston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

TINY TOT HOME
CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H.—Safe and loving care; maximum 6 children. ILA D. BERRY, 208 Winthrop Road, Brookline, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 20 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the caliber indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES

SIDE LINE WANTED—Salesman, 15 years' experience, connected largest umbrella company, traveling West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, wants a side line, something requiring small luggage; straight commission basis. X-16, The Christian Science Monitor, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT, rental and business property; insurance: Specializing; Pasadena & San Gabriel valley. ELTON WARNER, Rosemead, Calif. Tel. Alhambra 2219.

REAL ESTATE

BEVERLY HILLS ESTATE

FAMOUS ACTRESS offers her 3-acre beautiful avocado covered corner near Will Rogers and Gloria Swanson; 2 blocks north of Sunset; has a most marvelous view of Los Angeles and Beverly; $42,500. McGINLY & BURDELL, 367 South Fairfax, Los Angeles. Tel. OR. 9802.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR WOMEN AND FOR SUMMER SHOPS

Agents in every community to sell our imported costume jewelry and leather novelties; commission or stock sent; no expense except express; unusually liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ADVERTISING AND SALES EXECUTIVE

wishes to make a new connection with an organization needing a thoroughly experienced director of sales and advertising activities; nine years' experience as salesman, sales and advertising manager, including the handling of newspaper publicity and editing of house organs; college education, age 31, married; now profitably employed, but desires to enlarge activities; references.

E-23, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 1058 McCORMICK BUILDING, CHICAGO.

MRS. JOHN F. HUBBARD
Real Estate and Insurance
136 Bellevue Ave., Newport, R. I.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Palacio Apts.—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1665 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 528 So. Ramport, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situation Wanted heading.

ANTIQUES

WE PAY the highest possible prices for antique furniture, glass, etc. VILLAGE ANTIQUE SHOP, 72 Harvard St., Brookline. Asp. 5561.

APARTMENTS AND FURNITURE

LEASE and furniture for sale, 8 rooms; excellent business proposition; rent from 5 rooms pays rent; telephone, electric, laundry; references required. Box B-20, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE

NEW YORK CITY—For sale, co-operative apartment, Hudson View Gardens, West 183rd; 5 rooms, sunny, river view; restricted community; low upkeep. NEWHALL, Tel. Billings 6200.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, all modern, some furnished, no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road. Back Bay 4988.

BOSTON, Back Bay—Kitchenette apartments, two 3-room suites on first floor, furnished or unfurnished, continuous janitor and telephone service; owner management; very desirable. 39 Hemenway St.

BOSTON, Bay State Road, Water Side—To sublet, furnished apartment, 3 rooms, bath, kitchen; June 1 to Oct. 1. F-75, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CLEARWAY STREET *offers*
MODERN APARTMENTS
in select neighborhood,
15 Minutes from Park Street
Apply to
Shawmut Realty Trust
65 Falmouth Street, Boston
Tel. KEN more 0482

Melrose Highlands, Mass.

Near Middlesex Fells Parkway, sunny, attractively located apartment, with open veranda, 6 rooms and bath on second floor in 2-family house; hot air furnace; 2 unheated rooms on third floor, large store room. Tel. Mel. 3839.

NEW YORK CITY, 65 Central Park West (Apt. 14-D)—5 rooms, 2 baths, beautifully furnished apartment; June to October, $300 monthly; 14th floor front, facing park, near church; can be seen 12 to 1 p. m. Tel. Susquehanna 9862 for further information.

SUMMER RENTAL—W. MEDFORD; June, July and August—3-room furnished apartment, modern conveniences including electric refrigeration; 5 miles from Boston, excellent train and trolley service. Arlington 5986.

ARTISTS

ARTIST recently from Paris; oil portraits, ivory miniatures from life, photographs or daguerreotypes; acceptance subject approval; terms moderate. KASSEL, 1 West 67th, New York City.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PLEASANT VIEW, CONCORD—$6.00 round trip; custom 7-pass. Packard; other rates on request. Phone Beacon 4309 (Boston), McNEIL.

AUTOMOBILE TRLPS

DRIVING Nebraska after June 2nd; share car driving and expense to Chicago or farther; references exchanged. F-79, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOOK REPAIRING

S. ERMAN, Successor to W. S. LOCKE
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland Tel. Haymarket 0243 Boston

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Attractive waterfront house, 5 bedrooms, locked, inclosed and open piazzas, nice brown garage, all modern conveniences. 18 Fifth Ave., Point Independence, Buzzards Bay, Mass.

MAINE—60 miles to Boston; 6-room cottage, on water front; bath, lights, fireplace, screened porch; boating, fishing, bathing; $30 week. F. J. COOK, 31 Dell Ave., Hyde Park, Mass.

DANCING STUDIOS

RICHARDS STUDIO OF DANCING
30 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Open for Season—Private and Class
Dances Friday Evenings—Tel. B. B. 6060

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Local Classified Advertising

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EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 2234.

Commerce Employment Bureau
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St. Cathedral 3351, New York City.

FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Large selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK CO., 10 E. 33rd, New York City.

GARAGES

THE $750,000 Conservatory Garage is only 2 blocks from the Christian Science church, at Gainsboro and St. Botolph Streets, rear of Conservatory of Music.

HAIRDRESSERS

MYRTLE TATE
Marcel, finger waving, permanent waving, manicuring and all branches of beauty culture. For appointment call Back Bay 3613, 230 Boylston St., Boston, Room 610.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MAKE-UP man assist art, editor national magazine; must know type, layout, printing; write fully previous experience, age, salary expected. Box W-20, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MAID wanted for general housework. MRS. J. M. LINSCOTT, 44 Arlington Road, Wellesley Hills, Mass. Tel. Wellesley 0024.

STRONG, practical woman as attendant for lady needing care; must be capable and have some nursing experience; references required. MRS. MARIE BAMMAN, 20 Montgomery Avenue, Bayshore, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Young woman companion, Christian Scientist preferred; country; board and small salary; reference. Box Z-8, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

WANTED—Operator for Harper Method Shop; graduate preferred. Tel. Trafalgar 5336. Room 302, 2095 Broadway at 73rd, New York City.

WOMAN capable of taking charge of workroom making and remodeling gowns for high-class trade; references. Box P-13, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hilbrest
473 Waltham Street, West Newton, Mass.
A home for rest and study.
Experienced care if needed. Tel. W. N. 1789-W

PLEASANT country home for rest and care if needed. MRS. ANNIE E. SEAVEY, Winter St., Wrentham, Mass. Tel. 16-11.

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

HOUSES TO LET

CENTER MORICHES, Long Island—8-room furnished house on water, double garage, large lawn, abundant shade, all improvements; $1000 May to November. Z. L. FOSTER.

WOODMERE, L. I.—11 rooms, 3 baths, ½ acre ground; near station; yearly rental $2400; decorate to suit. Box Z-9, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 580 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York. Vanderbilt 3053.

MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS

New Reduced Prices!
Good Housekeeping Magazine
ONE YEAR FOR $2.50
TWO YEARS FOR $4.00
and new book, "Meals Tested, Tasted and Approved," by Good Housekeeping Institute, included with one or two years' subscription. Also ask for our new Catalog and save money on other magazines. HARRY G. ALEXANDER, Magazine Subscription Service, Glens Falls, N. Y.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a pleasure to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor on their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

PACKERS and movers; padded van service; local and long distance. CLARK'S EXPRESS, 248 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 1546.

PAYING GUESTS

GREEN PASTURES
On Long Island Sound
Stamford, Conn.
Colonial manor house with 2 cottages, 6 acres beautiful grounds, private beach; cheerful, luxurious atmosphere, open fires, best table and service; attention. Tel. Stam. 3-4749, or write F. O. Box 96.

GREEN SHUTTERS—Modern home in heart of White Mountains, Franconia, N. H.; rates from $25 weekly. MISS ADAMS, 91 St. James Ave., Boston. Ken. 7069.

"LAUREL TERRACE," Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Beautifully situated modern home; high, restful; church near; excellent table; hour from City.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

HORNER
Oldest Established Studio in Boston
250 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Opposite Symphony Hall

REAL ESTATE

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, MAINE
6-room cottage, electricity, fireplace, running water, extra lot, 175 ft. frontage on Linekin Bay, $1800. E. M. FREEMAN, 287 Chestnut St., West Newton, Mass.

BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT
Ideal summer home, 10-room house, barn; mountain scenery; 100 acres; $5000. MR. WEEDEN, 287 Chestnut St., West Newton, Mass.

BUZZARDS BAY, CAPE COD

FOR SALE—Delightful cottage, 10-foot piazza two sides, in pine grove, overlooking beautiful bay 50 yards away (fine, safe beach, warm bathing); 1st floor, large living room, open fireplace, charming breakfast porch, glassed and screened; convenient, airy kitchen, lavatory; 2nd floor, 4 bedrooms with 7 beds, modern bathroom; cottage construction; electricity, telephone, garage; ready for occupancy; 55 miles from Boston. "Innisfail," 5th Ave., Pt. Independence. Agent on premises, MR. FAY. Or write W. K., 11 Englewood Ave., Brookline, Mass.

CORNER house, new, 6 rooms and bath, also toilet on first floor, Petro oil burner, hot water heater; garage; plot 50x100. R. CARLSON, 419 Allen Street, Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE or rent, cottage on exclusive island in Maine; can be used for housekeeping or meals can be procured in club house if desired; rent $350 for season; price $4500. Box 4, Sharon, Mass.

FOR SALE—Attractive home, 7 rooms, hardwood floors, large living room with fireplace; 2-car garage; owner leaving town. MRS. WM. PRATT, 141 Lenox Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

FOR SALE—To enterprising person looking for ideal spot for tourist camp; 12-room house; 500 feet from highway; quiet, secluded. Call 4470, Fitchburg, Mass.

FOR SALE in Belmont, Mass, modern 2-family house, large yard, 2-car garage; price reasonable. Telephone Bel. 2663.

KENNEBUNK BEACH, ME.
FOR SALE OR FOR RENT

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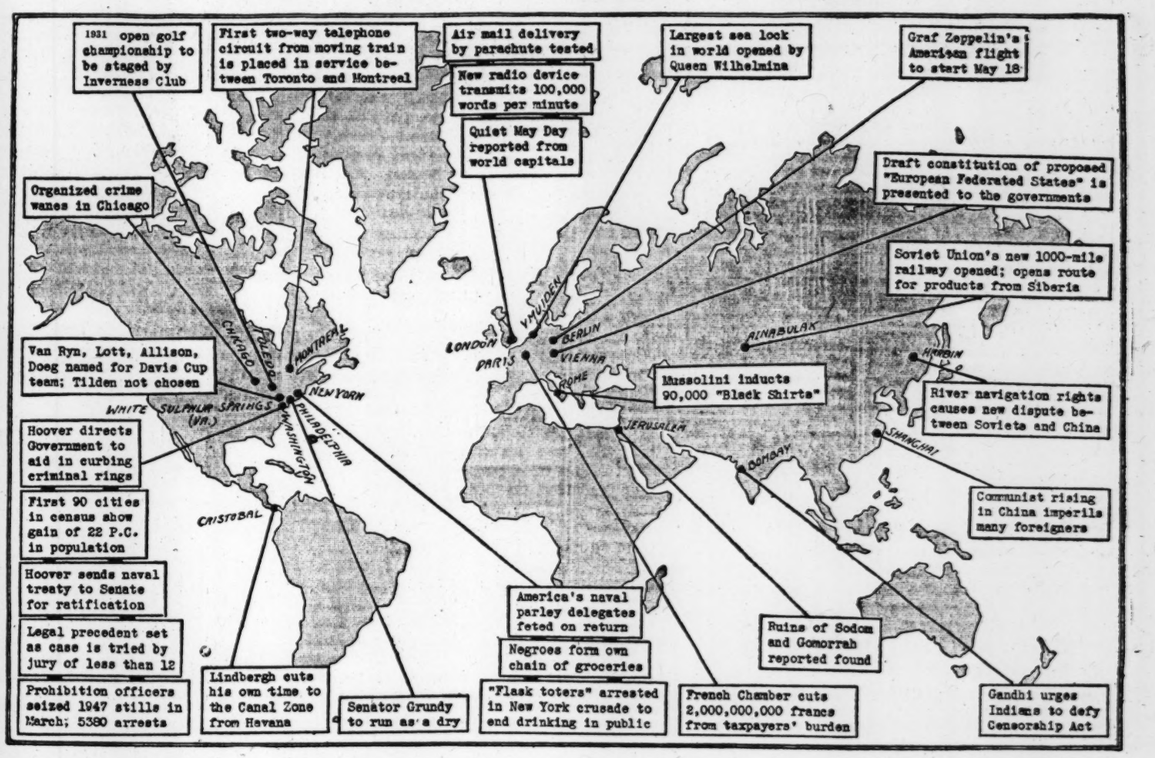
World News of the Week at a Glance


1931 open golf championship to be staged by Inverness Club
First two-way telephone circuit from moving train is placed in service between Toronto and Montreal
Air mail delivery by parachute tested
New radio device transmits 100,000 words per minute
Quiet May Day reported from world capitals
Largest sea lock in world opened by Queen Wilhelmina
Graf Zeppelin's American flight to start May 18
Draft constitution of proposed "European Federated States" is presented to the governments
Soviet Union's new 1000-mile railway opened; opens route for products from Siberia
Organized crime wanes in Chicago
Van Ryn, Lott, Allison, Doeg named for Davis Cup team; Tilden not chosen
Hoover directs Government to aid in curbing criminal rings
First 90 cities in census show gain of 22 P.C. in population
Hoover sends naval treaty to Senate for ratification
Legal precedent set as case is tried by jury of less than 12
Prohibition officers seized 1947 stills in March; 5380 arrests
Lindbergh cuts his own time to the Canal Zone from Havana
Senator Grundy to run as a dry
"Flask toters" arrested in New York crusade to end drinking in public
French Chamber cuts 2,000,000,000 francs from taxpayers' burden
America's naval parley delegates feted on return
Negroes form own chain of groceries
Ruins of Sodom and Gomorrah reported found
Gandhi urges Indians to defy Censorship Act
Communist rising in China imperils many foreigners
River navigation rights causes new dispute between Soviets and China
Mussolini inducts 90,000 "Black Shirts"
CHICAGO
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MONTREAL
NEW YORK
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS (W. Va.)
WASHINGTON
PHILADELPHIA
CRISTOBAL
LONDON
PARIS
VYBURG
BERLIN
VIENNA
ROME
BINABULAK
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BOMBAY
SHANGHAI

One Minute Biographies.

Who: SAMUEL RICHARDSON.

Where: England.

When: Seventeenth to eighteenth centuries.

Why famous: An English writer, commonly regarded as the father of the modern novel. The elder Richardson was a joiner of London who, before the birth of his son and for reasons not easily determined, went to live temporarily in Derbyshire. Samuel, at 17, was apprenticed to a printer named John Wilde. And in his shop the lad became successively compositor, corrector of the press, printer on his own account; after which, in accordance with romantic formula, he married his master's daughter and prospered ever after. Henceforth he was occupied with important concerns: with the setting up in type of books and newspapers, acting, too, as Printer of the Journals of the House of Commons, as Master of the Stationers' Company and as Law-Printer to the King. It was scarcely surprising that such a man should dabble in literature; but the results of Samuel Richardson's dabbling were distinctly surprising.

For he wrote a novel, which he called "Pamela; or Virtue Rewarded." Two friends of his, publishers, had besought Richardson to prepare a model letter-writer for such of the public as "were unable to indite for themselves." He did do precisely that and his book was published at about the same time as "Pamela," both books being anonymous. But the letter-writer was soon forgotten, while "Pamela" won immense popularity and ran through edition after edition—and that, too, in an age when there were no commendations of reviewers to depend upon. In no time at all, it had become literally a social disgrace not to have read it. Alexander Pope praised it loudly, clergymen preached sermons about it. Great ladies sought out its author, flatteringly.

Richardson's second novel, "Clarissa; or the History of a Young Lady," was in seven volumes, of which the first two appeared in the autumn of 1747. "Clarissa" is deemed his greatest work and, like "Pamela," it is in the form of letters. "The History of Sir Charles Grandison" appeared in 1753 and showed its author at his best in the drawing of the character of Sir Charles. Richardson had, also, a peculiar gift for portraying the feminine character. Though professing to be a moralist, the code of his age is revealed as a shock even to the frank generation of today. But he knew how to sustain the interest of his story and he understood the foibles of his fellow men. Richardson ushered in the era of the analysis of character in fiction. His work was appreciated enthusiastically even in France and Germany.

Odds and Ends

More Map Work Needed

It is estimated that only about two-sevenths of the world is properly mapped, the vague regions including not only the arctic and antarctic territories, but unpenetrated districts in Central and South America.

The Narrow Pronoun

The most used word in telephone conversations is the pronoun "I," "you" being a close second, with "the," "a" and "on" ranking next in popularity.

Parachute Record

The parachute descent record is now held by a German airman, who jumped from a plane at an altitude of over 17,000 feet.

A Quotation for Today

WHEN Christ Jesus came and changed the face of the world, he did not speak of rights . . . he spoke of duty, he spoke of love, of sacrifice, of faith.—MAZZINI

The Mail Bag

The Mail Bag is open to all boys and girls, especially to those who would like to offer friendliness and companionship to boys and girls in other states and countries. Letters from overseas are welcome and need not necessarily be written in English. Address all letters: Mail Bag Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, Back Bay Station, Boston, Mass., U. S. A. For rules concerning interchange of correspondence, see note at end of Mail Bag.

Koln-Ehrenfeld, Germany

Dear Editor:

I have read some copies of your paper, and I think it is a wonderful idea, this matter of the Mail Bag. It helps to get people of different nations in the habit of shaking hands. I request you to send me some addresses of American boys who are interested in making the acquaintance of a German grammar school boy who is fond of stamp collecting (but stamp collecting is not at all necessary). Will you do me this service? I am much obliged to you.

I have here the letter from a boy named Bert Gleason, Barrington, Ill. His address is not complete and not willing that he should have written in vain, I beg you to be kind enough to acquaint him that Ernst V., a young man of P. Sechtern's acquaintance, has received his letter and that he sends his compliments. Also I beg him to inclose in his letter some stamps. Ernst V.

[Your letter will be answered, Ernst, and this will give you the correspondents you are looking for.—Ed.]

Sheridan, Wyoming

Dear Editor:

I have had an experience which I think shows how far-reaching the Monitor is and how it is never old because of the type of news it carries. I had a letter printed in the Mail Bag almost a year and a half ago and I have just received an answer from it. What other paper would have been saved that long? I am 16 and a graduate of high school and would like to hear from other girls of my age.

We live not more than 30 miles from one of the strangest natural lakes in the United States. Lake DeSmitt is not a very large lake, but it is very unusual. Although soundings have been made even with ocean cables, no bottom has ever been found. It has no inlet, yet the water is sweet and it has tidal waves. Some scientists say that it is probably fed by the ocean through an underground channel. The waters in this lake are being utilized for irrigation. A huge irrigation ditch has been built and thousands of acres of dry land are being irrigated.

Wyoming can boast of almost anything that any other state has, from oil wells to coal mines, and from deserts to farm lands. They all have to take off their hats to the State of the first woman Governor. There is one honor of which Wyoming cannot boast. I wonder how many know what it is.

Hoping to hear from lots of Mail Bag readers. Dena H.

Omaha, Nebraska

Dear Editor:

The Monitor has meant more than ever before to me this year, because I did not return to college as I expected. But I did not stop learning or studying, no, indeed! And when I go back to school I won't feel too much out of touch.

Because of the Home Forum Page I have been able to keep on with the study of literature. The delightful descriptions and word pictures published there are helpful to one whose hobby is words and, as I was specializing in English at college, the articles on literature and the extracts from good writers have been of great value to me; the poems too I am grateful for. I also like to translate the articles in French which appear occasionally.

I am an advanced French student and would like to find a correspondent in France, my age or older. I would welcome any letters from girls in distant and interesting places, especially from the Orient. I go in for tennis, swimming, piano and extensive reading.

Hoping this letter will result in some correspondents. Louise T.

St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag though I've been reading it quite a while. I would like very much to correspond with some girls about my age who are interested in ice skating, tennis, or the city I live in, St. Louis.

There was quite a bit of ice skating here this winter as the lagoons were frozen over. St. Louis is also proud of a beautiful big indoor ice rink. During the summer, we have quite a few tennis courts in the different parks.

I am keeping two books in which I have articles on tennis and ice skating and pictures of famous people along that line. I also keep a book of autographs of famous skaters and tennis players. I should be very glad to tell about them to any girls interested in them.

I am 16 years old and should love to correspond with any girl anywhere. As I like to get letters, but am aware they must be answered promptly, I promise to be alert in answering any I may receive. Helen W.

Collingswood, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 16 years old and I like the Monitor extremely well. Of course, I like the whole paper, but best of all I like the Mail Bag, Sunny Hours, the Home Forum page, the Editorials and the One Minute Biographies.

There are no other girls in the family, but I have three brothers, one 13, another 6, and a little 4-year-old one. They enjoy Sunny Hours, Waddles, the Diary of Snubs and the stories on the Children's Page and the Sunny Hours' Page. They always ask either Daddy or me to read these stories to them, and they get great fun out of them.

I attend the Christian Science Sunday School of Camden regularly and teach a class of six pupils of about 4 years old. I enjoy this work very much and the children are so alert they can almost always answer my questions. They also like to ask me questions.

I am taking the business course in high school and like shorthand, typing, Spanish, dancing and reading.

I should like to receive letters from any girl about my own age—especially from Spain, South America, Canada, England, the United States and any other part of the world. I enjoy receiving letters extremely and I shall answer them and tell more about my town and the activities in which we participate. Ethyl S.

The following would like to receive letters:
Dorothy R. (16), Wichita Falls, Texas.
Margaret L. (17), New Philadelphia, Ohio—Collecting stamps.
Grace O. (20), Pelham Manor, N. Y.—Interested in writing, music and collecting poems and pictures.
Dorothy M. (senior in high school), Baraboo, Wis.
Rudolph O. (18), Munich, Germany—Correspond in German, French or English.

Look for a Mail Bag on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Through the Fog

(Liverpool Post and Mercury)

Chester, Eng.

STORIES of experiences during the fog of the last week-end are legion, but that which befell Mr. John Grace, M. P. for Wirral, was certainly exceptional.

When he reached Chester from London the fog was so thick that the question of staying the night in the city was considered. After some hesitation it was decided "to risk it," and the journey by road was begun.

The streets of the city were negotiated without much difficulty, but once on the main road to Whitby Hall the countryside presented an impenetrable blanket of fog. The chauffeur kept the car at a walking pace and on several occasions just missed running into the hedge.

At last Mr. Grace had decided to give it up and return to Chester when a man clothed in a heavy overcoat approached, and offered to pilot the car. The man ran in front for at least two and a half miles, and often the motor had to travel at 10 miles an hour to keep up with him.

When they reached the straight road the man stopped, waved a cheery "Good night," and disappeared in the fog in the direction of Chester almost without waiting to be thanked.

A Word a Day

Diatribe

This noun sums up in a word what might otherwise require several, for it is an exhaustive and reproachful harangue, a prolonged and critical philippic, a studied and railing denunciation.

The derivation sheds some interesting light on the word. We trace it through the Latin *diatriba*, "a place for learned disputations," an extension of the sense of the Greek διατριβή (diatribe), literally "a wearing away," compounded of διά (dia), "through, thoroughly," and τρίβειν (tribein), "to rub." A "diatribe," therefore, depends somewhat for its success on wearing down and exhausting the opposition.

Di'-a-tribe is accented on the first syllable; sound each *i* as in *ice*, *a* as in *sofa*.

"The baseless diatribes against the prohibition law will be answered in a series of articles beginning May 5."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Quotation Puzzle

Asi Tfel lup onad ayi
nth emer rymon thof
maysit fingin apleas
anish ad ewhi cha g
roveofm yrllesm ade.
—Richard Banfield

The letters in this quotation are in correct order, but the spaces between words have been misplaced. Can you put the spaces in the right places so as to make the quotation clear?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Recipe Puzzle:-Lemon

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The President and Business

WHAT President Hoover called "the cold language of economics," in which he was perforce compelled to address the United States Chamber of Commerce when he sought to analyze and explain existing business conditions, is not indicative of any lack of human sympathy in his mind. He declared that the problems that have arisen during the grave business depression from which the Nation is now slowly emerging "are the most human questions in the world." He is wide awake to the fact that they involve the happiness of millions of homes, the well-being of future generations, the ambitions, the hopes, and the fears of innumerable men and women. Intensely personal are the issues growing out of a national business calamity, as the President well said. And yet if from the circumstances attending such a calamity is to be deduced some code or program by which their recurrence may be obviated, and perhaps their immediate force for evil diminished, they should be studied with the cold logic of scientific method.

It is fortunate for the Nation that in its Chief Executive at this moment it possesses one schooled in the scientific method of appraising economic phenomena. It is a happy thing that when what most concerns the well-being of the people is the restoration of business activity, the President of the United States should be one who has achieved his own success in business, and enjoys to an extent almost unprecedented the confidence of those who govern the business activities of the land.

When President Hoover says, "I am convinced we have now passed the worst, and with continued unity of effort we shall rapidly recover," the Nation knows that this is not merely the suave and reassuring statement of a politician, but is a declaration of fact based upon evidence which has been examined and appraised scientifically. The common sense of the Nation will accept his description of the period of speculative mania as being the precursor and cause of the present stagnation. "All slumps are the inexorable consequences of the destructive forces of booms," he says, and the phrase might well be written upon the tablets of the memory of American business men. Yet the President wastes but little of the time available to him in deploring past errors. Rather, he emphasizes what has been done for their correction. Every word in this paragraph from his speech is based upon indisputable evidence:

> We may well inquire into our progress thus far. We have succeeded in maintaining confidence and courage. We have avoided monetary panic and credit stringency. Those dangers are behind us. From the moment of the crash, interest rates have steadily decreased and capital has become more abundant. Our investment markets have absorbed over two billions of new securities since the crash. There has been no significant bank or industrial failure. That danger, too, is safely behind us.

And when he goes on to point out that no substantial reduction in wages and no strikes or lockouts have proceeded from this business depression, he sets it out in sharp contrast to prior experiences of this sort which are still fresh in the minds of men. And he declares that, because of the activities of the Federal Government, the states and great corporations, set in motion at the initiative of Washington, there is apparent continuously decreasing unemployment, and an activity in construction which contrasts most happily with the record of the last period of depression eight years ago. He commends the credit machinery of the Nation which has stood so grave a shock, but urges that there should be some method of its extension so that a steady flow of capital to the home builder may be assured. The President discerns, what individuals have long known, that in times when speculative activities have no difficulty in finding money, the citizen desiring to build a modest home seems to pay the price through heavy exactions placed upon him when he seeks credit.

Mr. Hoover would not let the depression of this year pass into history without making of it an object lesson from which may be deduced methods for preventing any recurrence of such a situation. To attain this end he proposes to organize a body, representative of business, economics, labor, and agriculture, to study all that has occurred in relation to business during the last year, with a view to achieving "greater stability for the future, both in prevention and in remedy." Here again is manifested the scientific method. The President does not, as politicians might, assert that we can produce the economic millennium, but he does declare that in the last six months a condition following a financial crisis of unprecedented proportions has been so handled by the Government as to have made the harmful results vastly less than ever proceeded from a similar financial cataclysm. He holds, and reasonably, that the methods by which this result, satisfactory so far as it went, was attained, should be studied, and the lessons learned should be applied so that if possible there can never be a repetition of the economic and financial conditions which brought suffering and sorrow into so many homes of the land.

The President's remarks were addressed to a body of the foremost business and financial leaders of the Nation. In the group before whom he appeared there may have been some who suffered losses, but none to whom such losses brought anything of actual suffering or of want. The remedies which he presented are designed for the future protection of the great masses of the people. They are intended to reduce to a minimum the chances that again there shall be presented in the United States that most pathetic of all spectacles, the man earnestly desirous of work but utterly unable to secure employment. It is fortunate for the Nation, fortunate alike for the great figures of industry and for the humble worker for a weekly wage, that at this juncture there is in the White House a President fitted by his scientific training to apply to conditions such as these the remedies which will produce the results for which one with equal human sympathies, but lacking scientific knowledge, might aspire in vain.

Looking Ahead—War's Silliness

IT HAS been a favorite amusement of mankind to construct imaginary states of society; sometimes they are placed in the past—so remote that they cannot be demolished by the known facts; sometimes they are placed in the distant future, where they are immune from effective criticism, for nobody knows whether this guessing will prove to be correct. Now a former Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, Lord Birkenhead, has ventured on predictions of the world as it may be in 2030. According to him, food will be synthetic 100 years from now, and airplanes will have supplanted motorcars. There will be a working week of not more than twenty-four hours. Government will be by experts, though national purposes will be expressed by referendum. There will be a new style of architecture. And so on. On the whole, the picture is not unpleasant.

But when Lord Birkenhead comments on warfare in the coming century he does not make sufficient allowance for moral developments. It is true that he foresees a greater economic interdependence which will make it rationally impossible for one part of the world to destroy another; but he nevertheless discusses military strategy, which he thinks will depend on the development of the tank. Engineering, he says, will be pressed into the service of militarism more and more. Such speculations about future warfare seem, in the light of the new movements of universal thought, singularly futile.

It does not in the least follow that because there has always been war there will always be war. The belief in the efficacy of war to right wrongs, or to enrich a nation, or to accomplish any good whatsoever, is rapidly vanishing. The nations have pledged themselves to preserve peace, and their pledges must be taken to be sincere. The nations are no longer a few statesmen with arbitrary powers, and a mass of people who are helpless and voiceless. The nations are the masses, who are becoming enlightened, and who have resolved not to fight for objects which always escape them. There is a consciousness of solidarity such as never existed before. There is a realization of the horror and the folly of war. There is an awakening of mankind's conscience.

In the recent history of the world many beliefs which seemed just as well established as the belief in war have disappeared. Not long ago men believed in witchcraft, and would have been scarcely able to conceive a time in which witchcraft would cease to exist. In many countries men believed that the code of honor called for dueling, and they could hardly suppose that a day would come when men of honor would not feel it essential to fight over petty disputes. Yet these things seem absurd to us now. Already war, quite apart from its ghastliness, is becoming an absurdity. Were it not tragic, it would be laughable to think of nations being thrown against nations because one has sent an insulting paper to another, or because one refuses to apologize for some trivial affront.

The monumental stupidity of war is perhaps more appalling than war's iniquity. War is not only wicked, but is unutterably silly, and it so appears in the eyes of the majority of people today.

In these speculations on the future, in which we are prone to indulge and which are generally harmless and amusing enough, it would be well if we remembered that everything points to the speedy substitution of arbitration for war, and the complete rejection, in practice as well as in theory, of an institution which has no possible raison d'être. The world is organizing against war; it is organizing peace. War will soon become, if it has not already become, unthinkable because it is so silly.

Amendments and "Lame Ducks"

PERSISTENT wet propaganda has succeeded in deluding numbers of Americans into a belief that it is an easy matter to rush through an amendment to the Federal Constitution. The repeated claim that the Eighteenth Amendment was "slipped over" on an unguarded country has made citizens who ought to know better talk as though any determined minority can write its peculiar hobbies into the Nation's fundamental law. If evidence were needed to demonstrate the baselessness of this idea, the fate of the Norris resolution abolishing the so-called "lame duck" sessions of Congress should supply it.

Throughout the country there is virtually unanimous approval of the amendment to the Constitution proposed by Senator Norris. Under its provisions a newly elected Congress would take up its duties two months after election, instead of waiting, as is now the case, for thirteen months. The country would thus be rescued from the anomaly of having a considerable part of its legislation passed by congressmen who have been repudiated at the polls.

Who questions the wisdom of such a provision? The present law is a survival of the days of turnpikes and saddle-bags, when it sometimes took months for newly elected representatives to make their way to the national capital. Good sense and good democracy unite to call for a change in these days of swift communication and travel. The argument in favor of the Norris resolution is so one-sided that its eventual adoption is certain.

But despite this certainty of eventual adoption, the obvious fact is that the resolution has not yet passed its preliminary stages. Opposition among congressmen has been sufficient to keep it from reaching the point of submission to the states. That opposition is gradually being worn down, and the progress of the proposed amendment ought to be more rapid in the near future. Yet the difficulty that the measure has encountered, and that it undoubtedly will still encounter before it is finally adopted, should put an end to loose talk as to the ease with which constitutional amendments can be effected.

History's Place in the Talkies

THE talkies in general come in for a good deal of discussion in the press, but rarely or never does any particular example of them achieve the distinction of prolonged and serious comment in a newspaper of the highest responsibility. The producer of George Arliss's talking film "Disraeli" may therefore well congratulate himself on the fact that his picture has provoked a lengthy discussion as to its historical accuracy in so august a quarter as the correspondence columns of the London Times. Whatever may be the exact merits of this particular case, however, the controversy raises the interesting and in its way important question of how accurate from a historical point of view a commercial film, produced for amusement and not instruction, may reasonably be expected to be.

Pedantic exactitude in matters of detail may be classed at once as unnecessary. It is the general impression that counts, and not the minor points of the exact shape of a period dress or the curious design of ancient furniture. Scott put a fourteenth century plume onto the helmet of his twelfth century Ivanhoe without in the least impairing the substantial accuracy of his picture of Richard Cœur de Lion's England, and Shakespeare made Brutus refer to clocks, which were to be unknown for several hundreds of years, yet at the same time drew an unrivaled portrait of his Roman hero. If the film is to approach literature and the drama as an art form, it must be allowed the same degree of liberty in matters like these.

But such laxity can be justified only by the complete result, which is the truthfulness of the total impression. Inaccuracy in points of serious importance is therefore hardly ever permissible, in the novel, on the stage, or on the screen. It is this consideration that has often led the greatest historical novelists deliberately to assign subordinate rôles to outstanding historical characters, because a spirited sketch is more valuable than a detailed and inaccurate portrait. The materials that history has left are scarcely ever abundant enough for any fuller treatment, and the commercial film would be well advised to accept the experience of others as a guiding rule for its own policy.

"Please Stand By—"

ONE may suspect from its report that the committee appointed by Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, to consider the possibilities of education by radio found itself discouraged by the comparatively few hours best suited to educational purposes, the demand made upon these hours by commercially sponsored programs designed to entertain rather than educate, and the lack, in any considerable number of the ladies and gentlemen of the radio audience, of a robust and beckoning desire to be educated.

Seneca questioned a long time ago why people "should learn with pale faces and sad expressions." The problem of education by radio has still to take into consideration the ancient Roman's question about his contemporaries. Then as now, no doubt, there were individuals who had discovered that education and recreation can be synonymous. It may even be said that here and there, though rarely, commercial sponsors of radio entertainment have somehow hit upon this discovery and are educating their listeners in music, history, literature, or contemporary life. Educational also are the radiocasts of significant national or international events, depending for this value, of course, not only on the receptivity of the instrument but the receptivity of the listener. To most of us the statement "I will now entertain you" is more inviting than "I will now educate you." Being entertained we are independent; but being educated we are under a master. So may have felt Seneca's pale and sad contemporaries.

Education has been inclusively defined as comprehending "all that disciplines and enlightens the understanding, corrects the temper, cultivates the taste, and forms the manners and habits." One hour of education on the radio or elsewhere is therefore a Lilliputian drop in a Brobdingnagian bucket. The entertainers have the air, but a great deal of their entertainment tends to become monotonous and unentertaining. Study of the "educational possibilities" will continue. But it is also conceivable that the commercial sponsor's quest for "something different" will diversify programs and lead to more of them that are coincidentally educational.

Editorial Notes

The anti-noise commission has another feather in its cap, with the installation by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company in New York subways of near-noiseless turnstiles, through which in rush hours an average of fifty-five persons a minute push their way. The commission may be a benefactor again when it turns its attention to the deafening roar of the car wheels in the tube, the squeal of the automobile brake in the street and the squawk of unasked-for jazz from the open window of an otherwise ideally quiet residential neighborhood.

Motorists who think they have a parking problem will chuckle a time or two upon learning that Zeppelins coming to Lakehurst, N. J., from overseas will be charged $2000 a day garage rent by the Government. Other items include $3000 for preparing the base, $1000 a day for keeping the base in readiness, dating from the hour of the expected arrival, and $50,000 insurance.

The decision of Nottingham, Eng., to remove from exhibition in public places all war trophies deserves commendation. If peace is to be achieved in the world, the less war is paraded and glorified, the sooner will the peace consciousness be attained.

Accidents, say statisticians, cost the United States 500,000,000 work days annually. Here's a chance for some real daylight saving. Be careful!

It will soon be weed-hoeing time again, but, there, there, little weed, don't you cry. Maybe you'll be a motor tire by and by.

In Turkey and Over the Frontier

A TRAIN winding along at about fifteen miles, or rather kilometers, an hour, with frequent and prolonged halts at every wayside station, and black darkness in the compartment except for a candle provided by a passenger! A policeman vainly endeavoring to decipher passports and copy on his document answers to innumerable questions—he could not read the passport and so had to rely upon the kindness of the passengers and the candle to complete his work! This is Turkey on a Turkish-run railway.

One sees in many of the bureaus in Turkey an attractive poster in flaming red designed to draw the tourist, a sort of "Come to Turkey and see its mosques," but woe betide the poor tourist when it is a question of viséing passports, and every time one enters or leaves a place, it is real visé work. When in Syria, the writer wished to visit Jerablus (ancient Carchemish). Though the village lies in Syria, the ancient remains are a short way across the Turkish frontier, and here was a fruitful crop of visé business with payments, so much so that his companion, an American, eventually refused to go.

Traveling on the Orient Railway (still perforce a French concern), the line winds several times in and out of the Turco-Syrian frontier before and after Aleppo, and on every occasion the personnel is changed scrupulously to Turks and then changed again, and so on.

It is distasteful to criticize unduly the Turk, because there is something pathetic about him. In the main, he is the same courteous and quiet person that he always was, and those who govern him are possibly trying very hard to progress. One must appreciate their efforts and their desire to cut loose from all the Western intrigue of former days, a sort of desire to breathe their own atmosphere freely and at the same time to advance by Western progressive methods. Yet, how westernization is to progress concurrently with the stringent measures about foreigners, the distrust of foreign enterprise, and the heavy import duties, is a problem.

They say that at Angora they have palatial buildings springing up, with an hotel de luxe, but in the outlying districts certainly it is the old Turkey, with squalor and ineptitude; and after all it is the inhabitant who will have to be taxed more and more, for Angora city, for the other grandiose schemes, and for the comparatively large military or semi-military forces (the military expenditure is over 30 per cent of the budget), since from where else is the money to come in the end? With a population of only 9,000,000 in vast Anatolia and Asia Minor, and no foreign capital, how are the resources, very valuable in these areas, to be developed?

For example, take Cilicia. There is, it is true, a certain amount of cotton export, but this very valuable and productive region is in no way utilized to its full extent; it is more or less wasted. One has only to reflect upon what Cilicia might have been if the Armenian dream had come true and it was filled with thousands of busy Armenians.

Passing into Syria from Turkey, one immediately bumps up strongly into the Armenian question.

As regards the religious question, the rulers (or perhaps "ruler") of Turkey have by no means "swept away" Moslemism or religion. People are perfectly free to worship in the mosques, and the ordinary religious hierarchy is maintained, the church funds, however, being administered by the Government. The petty alterations about hats, dress, etc., need only be regarded as an effort to eliminate unnecessary actual distinctions of religion and race, and many persons, I think, will agree with the Ghazi that, in some respects, Moslemism has to suffer certain modifications for modern conditions.

Traveling across the frontier out of Turkey always seems to bring a sort of feeling of relief and of freedom from strain. For example, there is in a big Eastern city like Aleppo (just outside Turkey in Syria) a certain amount of the same dust, smells and discomfort, apparently inseparably associated with the Near East, but there is a "safety" feeling and the knowledge that if anything untoward happens along, something can be done, and matters will be rectified. Such is the distrust of things Turkish that no bank even in Aleppo will change Turkish paper money, and currency is a problem in Syria.

Old Turkish currency of gold lira, silver medjidies and piaster coins of smaller denominations, Syrian paper currency of pounds and piasters, calculations in French francs, quotations in Egyptian and English pounds—all this goes on and varies with the locality. The writer was quoted prices at different hotels in Turkish lira and in Egyptian pounds, with the bill finally reduced in the first case to Syrian piasters, and in the second to French francs. The hotels are extraordinarily expensive for value given, and though it is more expensive, there is no hotel in Syria comparable to the fine establishment at Rhodes over the way.

Of course, nowadays, Syria is well known to the tourist, and movement is easy, some splendid roads of considerable length existing. The French have now started an excellent motor service between Aleppo and Beirut via Latakia and Tripoli. The coaches are most comfortable, with experienced drivers. One of these motor drives, though long (420 kilometers) was much better than the train, and the part from Tripoli to Beirut was lovely, passing between the foot of the Lebanon and the sea.

Beirut is the seat of the French High Commissioner and also the capital of the one state in French mandated Syria that has as yet a constitution of its own, the inhabitants being mostly Christian. It is, however, a very uninteresting place, noisy and dirty, and not nearly so picturesque a town as Aleppo. The beauty of the panorama outside the town, with the full moon rising over the Lebanon, is, however, exquisite.

So far as ancient things go, Syria appeared rather below adjacent countries, with the exception of Baalbek. Antioch may be called interesting, ranking third among the original patriarchates of the Eastern Church and the seat of the Selucid dynasty. In the old days Selukie, as it is called now, at the mouth of the Orontes, was the important emporium, and there are certain ancient remains in this neighborhood, with a good many Roman traces scattered along the route, but nowadays Syria will become more and more important in another way, as its development advances.

Even now a large part of the middle eastern trade comes out at Syrian ports and the motor service, both for passengers and goods, is augmenting daily. We shall see what happens if, and when, the connection is made between Nisibin and Mosul, and what will be the eventual course and fate of oil pipe lines.

F. C.-O.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

MANY precious old manuscripts repose in the Bibliothèque Nationale, the national library in the Rue de Richelieu, and are consulted there by students from all parts of the world. Some of them are fragile, and must be handled with the greatest care.

Reproducing Famous MSS.

It is now proposed to have facsimile copies made of the most famous, so that the copies, instead of the originals, can be used by students. In addition, it is proposed to send other copies to the principal libraries of Europe, where they will be accessible to students and scholars of many countries. The first manuscript to be so treated is that of "Les Orientales," by Victor Hugo. A very successful reproduction of the manuscript of "Hernani" has also been made. This work is being carried out under the auspices of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, which is connected with the League of Nations. The most famous manuscripts of other countries will probably undergo a similar reproduction.

The Comité France-Amérique, which has recently opened its charming headquarters in the Avenue Victor-Emmanuel, is seeking to make America known to Frenchmen, and also to make France known to Americans. With the former object in view, a series of lectures concerning things typically American is being given by Frenchmen who are thoroughly qualified to explain and interpret them. Conversely, French institutions, and especially the French stage, are being explained to Americans at a series of luncheons. The guest of honor at the first of these gatherings was Jacques Copeau, who emphasized the importance which the French drama of today attaches to appealing to the intelligence of its audiences.

Explaining Things American

Workmen preparing a foundation for the monument which will be erected to the American Army at Montfaucon (Haute Loire) have uncovered the ruins of a castle built in 1066 by Godfrey of Bouillon, Duke of Basse-Lorraine, who led the First Crusade in 1096-99 and became the first King of Jerusalem. Thus, in commemorating the exploits of modern warriors, an accomplishment of an ancient hero is revealed. The ruins, which are in some respects well preserved, consist of galleries and a staircase. They were uncovered at a depth of about ten meters. Earthen pots and stores of calcined grain were also found.

Castle Ruins Uncovered

French girls and women, who for years practically took no interest in sports, are now in increasing numbers playing Association football, hockey, and basketball, and running cross-country races. At football they play shorter periods than the men, and their cross-country courses are seldom longer than two miles. Lawn tennis and swimming, as well as riding and motoring, have many devotees. An unusual amount of public attention was recently bestowed upon women's sports as a result of the suit brought against the French Women's Sports Federation by Mme. Violette Morris. Mme. Morris was expelled from the federation because she insisted upon wearing trousers. The court dismissed her suit for 100,000 francs ($4000) damages and ruled that the wearing of trousers by a woman in the society of young girls, even for such sports as motorcycling, was out of place, and not to be encouraged. Mme. Morris appeared in court in a blue lounge suit with a gray necktie and pearl pin. Her case was presented by a barrister, but the Women's Sports Federation was represented by women lawyers.

Girls Interested in Sports

French women apparently took a greater interest in aviation during the "pioneering" period before 1914 than they do today. Of the eighteen French women who have qualified for the pilot's license, twelve of them passed their examinations between 1908 and 1914. One of the best known of the pioneers was the Baroness de la Roche. Another was Mlle. Marvingt, who flew an Antoinette monoplane, and who is now lecturing in the interest of aviation. Several other pioneers abandoned flying when they married. The six women to be enrolled in the Aero Club since the war are Mlles. Bollan, Denise Collin, Maryse Bastié, Villa de la Tapia, Maryse Hilz and Lina Bernstein. Two other women fliers who are expected soon to qualify for the pilot's license are Mlle. Mauricette Thoreau and Mme. Violette Morris.

Women Pioneer Aviators

The furniture buyer today is solicited on the one hand by the purveyor of "modernistic," and on the other by the dealer in "antique." There is a third kind of furniture which has not, perhaps, received the attention it deserves, namely, the "rustic." This "provincial" furniture is now coming into its own in Paris. One of the big department stores has arranged in its show windows an attractive exhibition of typical furnishings from various parts of France. There is a Breton room, with whitewashed walls and tiny windows draped with checked cotton curtains, which contains a heavily carved marriage chest, table and dresser. Then there is a Basque room, hung with striped cloth. Lorraine, Alsace, and the Vendée are also represented. There are differences in detail between the items from different provinces, but there is also a general resemblance between them. However typically "provincial" they may appear, they are all characteristically French.

"Rustic" Furniture

What is a classic? The decree which governs the presentation of plays by the Comédie-Française appears to indicate that a drama which has stood the test of fifteen years is entitled to that designation. The famous state theater can produce no modern play which has not passed its sixteenth birthday, unless special permission is granted. A few exceptions to the rule have been made in the Comédie's long history. This requirement undoubtedly tends to maintain a high standard of presentations, but it also places rather severe limitations on the selection of new pieces for the theater's repertoire. It is now proposed to reduce the term hitherto required to ten years. M. Marraud, Minister of Public Instruction, has the proposal under consideration.

Defining a Classic